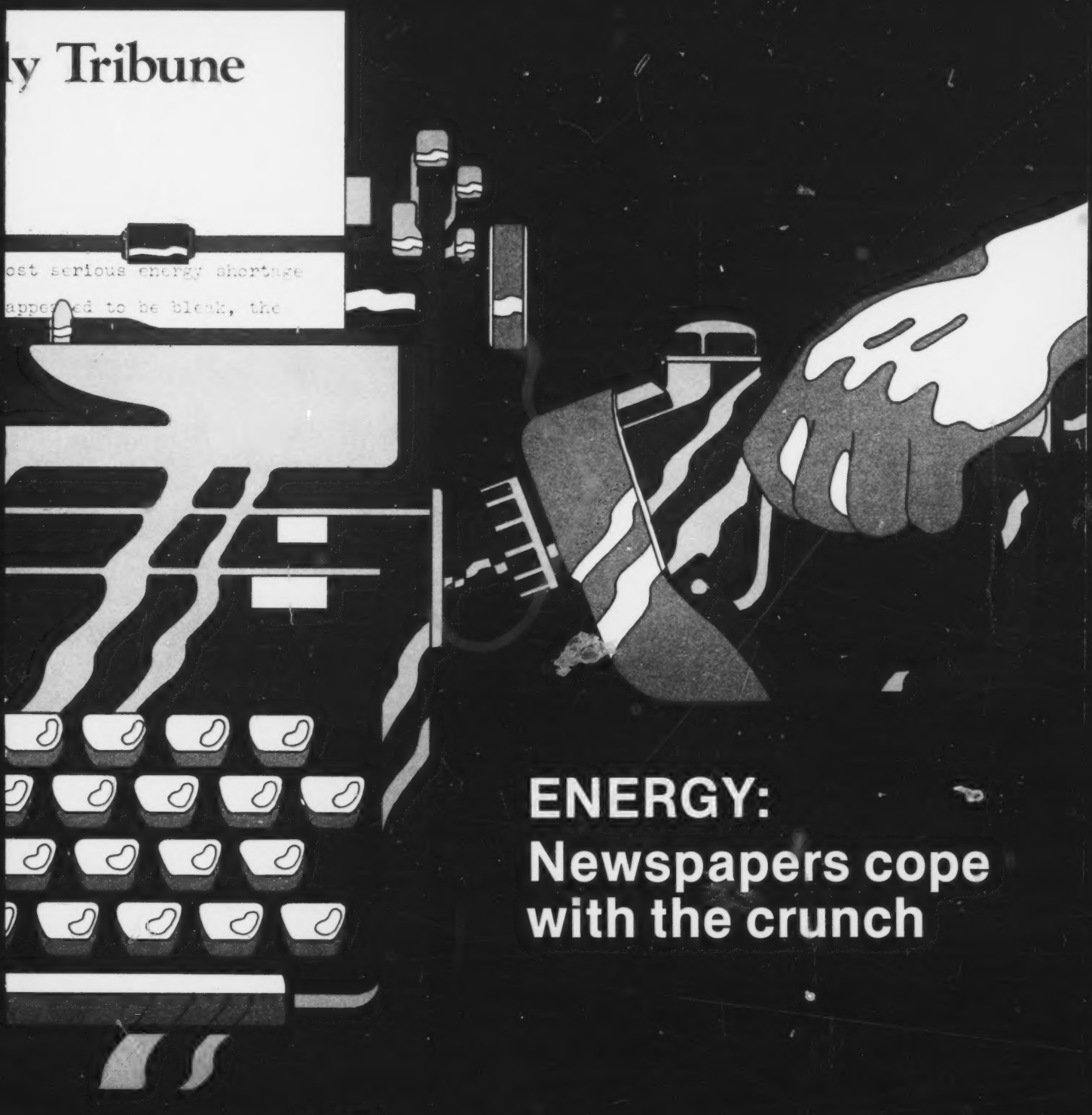
presstime

The Journal of the American Newspaper Publishers Association October 1979



ENERGY: Newspapers cope with the crunch

chairman's corner

Welcome to presstime

Welcome to what we hope will become the most useful single publication for ANPA members and for others who are interested in news about total newspapering.

The need for a single ANPA publication was established by our Publications Action Group, which found that busy newspaper executives preferred one, well-edited general publication from ANPA, rather than several brief newsletters.

We hope that this debut issue – with articles on how newspapers are dealing with the energy crisis and our continuing First Amendment confrontations in the courts – meets some of those needs.

With this issue, **presstime** *consolidates what have been nine separate ANPA publications – among them the General Bulletin, the Research Institute Bulletin, and the Labor and Personnel Relations Bulletin.*

Each month, **presstime** *will cover a multitude of newspaper issues. It will track the latest developments in technology, in employee relations, in governmental affairs.* **Presstime** *also will include profiles of people in the newspaper business and essays on topics of interest for newspaper executives.*

Details of upcoming ANPA events, such as seminars and conventions, will appear also.

But special reports and urgent bulletins, such as alerts on pending legislation, will continue to be published separately, on a more timely basis.

These first monthly issues of **presstime** *will be distributed to a broad audience. If acceptance of the magazine is high, consideration will be given to biweekly publication sometime in 1980. We will not accept advertising but will circulate some copies outside ANPA-member newspapers.*

Publisher Jerry Friedheim, Editor Jim Donahue and Managing Editor Maurice Fliess have a staff of five assisting them. At some time, most ANPA staffers will make contributions to the magazine.

We would like to know what you think of **presstime.** *We want it to evolve and to improve continually. Please write to Jerry or Jim, or to the Editorial Advisory Committee, chaired by ANPA Vice Chairman Len Small, with your comments or suggestions – particularly during the coming formative months.*

Al Neuharth

Allen H. Neuharth
Chairman and President

ANPA

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presstime*

Presstime magazine (ISSN 0194-3243) is published monthly by the American Newspaper Publishers Association, 11600 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va. 20091. Basic subscription rate of $37.50 a year is included in members' dues. Nonmember rate is $75 domestic; additional overseas. Application to mail at second-class postage rates is pending at Reston, Va. and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to **presstime,** ANPA, Box 17407, Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041. Copyright 1979 by the American Newspaper Publishers Association. All rights reserved. Unsolicited articles and photos should be sent to the **presstime** editor.

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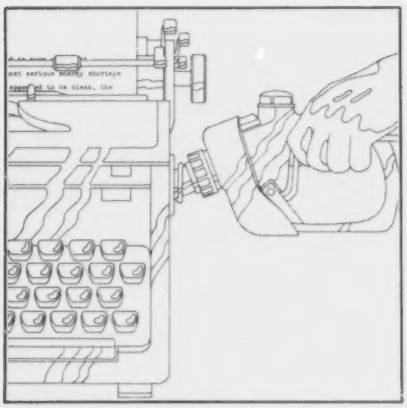

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to the editor

An excellent idea

Presstime sounds like an excellent idea. I'm looking forward to it.

John E. Mollwitz
Assistant Zone Editor
The Milwaukee Journal

Go biweekly now

I read with interest in the ANPA General Bulletin of June 27, the article about **presstime**, a new ANPA journal which will consolidate most of the existing publications in one magazine format.

It sounds like a lot of thought has been given to this, but the one thing that gives me some concern is that this is to be a monthly publication, and all of this information will be delivered at one time, the mere bulk of which may be overwhelming.

I find the weekly mailings in various forms to be easy to cope with, and I note that ANPA continues to consider the option of biweekly publication next year.

This is written simply to suggest that maybe you might want to consider starting with a biweekly publication for the reasons mentioned above.

H. T. McGee Jr.
Vice President and General Manager
The News and Courier
The Evening Post
Charleston, S. C.

A time-saver

I was delighted to read today that ANPA will soon begin publishing **presstime.** The Publications Action Group, under Chairman Richard J. V. Johnson of the Houston Chronicle, has come up with a concept that will be especially helpful to those of us on smaller papers who try to read nearly everything ANPA mails out.

If **presstime** saves me only 10 minutes a day, I'll be happy.

Charles S. Rowe, editor
The Free Lance-Star
Fredericksburg, Va.

A step backwards

I think your intent to come out with an Association journal in magazine format to be called **presstime** is a major step *backwards.*

The information in specific bulletins and newsletters directed at people who are vitally interested in that particular piece of information is a much more effective way of disseminating it to people who need to know.

Sending all of the material to people in newspapers who have no interest in probably 75 percent of it is a waste of time, money and newsprint.

Employees who are vitally interested in cases in the courts or in a public affairs newsletter, in many cases have absolutely no interest in the Research Institute Bulletin or in the equipment exchange newsletter.

I believe it is very definitely a retrograde step and one I believe ANPA should seriously reconsider. We do not support the move.

William J. Carradine
Southam Inc.
Toronto, Ontario

Welcome news

Just a note to tell you how pleased I am that many of the ANPA publications will be consolidated into the new monthly magazine.

If I've had a complaint about ANPA, it's that I've had difficulty digesting all the documents we receive. The announcement is welcome news indeed.

John Lee, publisher
Hays (Kan.) Daily News

to the reader

As we begin. . .

Every new endeavor—particularly an ambitious one—carries with it a measure of difficulty, a portion of risk. This was the case in 1887 when ANPA was founded; it is the same today as **presstime** makes its debut.

So in the midst of the excitement and promise of launching **presstime,** the editors and staff thought it appropriate to pass along the first official words of the first ANPA manager in his first letter to members of the then-new Association. James S. Metcalfe's May 10, 1887, letter began:

> **In assuming the management of your New York Office, the undersigned would for a time beg the indulgence of the members. It should be remembered that the work outlined for this office is one that has never been undertaken before, and that some delays and mistakes may occur during its experimental stages.**
>
> **To make the office a complete repository of the information valuable to members will take time, and its usefulness will increase only with age. New channels of information will have to be opened up and the office put in harmonious relations with parties likely to be of use to it. These things can not be done in a day, but with the indulgence of the members, they will be brought about as quickly as possible.**

— The staff

newspaper notes

One way to finance a newspaper plant

Newspapers may use industrial development bonds to finance new newspaper plants or modify existing plants. Interest rates run about 2 percent below the normal lending rate, depending on the newspaper's credit rating and prevailing market conditions. Terms generally range from 15 to 25 years with about 70 percent financing, but some run up to 40 years with 100 percent financing.

Although borrowing arrangements vary widely depending on local law, even lease-purchase options are available in some states. Under this arrangement, title to property is held by the bonding authority for the period of the bond issue. Thus, the bonding authority technically owns the tangible assets, which it then "leases" to the newspaper. However, the newspaper is treated as the property owner for tax purposes and is entitled to any deductions for amortization.

The revenue bonds are underwritten by investment bankers and other banking institutions in much the same manner as municipal bonds. Normally, if the issue defaults, property ownership flows to the investor through the development authority.

State laws creating local industrial development authorities tend to vary in their provisions. None exists in California, Texas or Washington. Interested newspapers should contact their banks and other lending institutions or state authorities. □

Philadelphia Inquirer reprints refugee series

The Philadelphia Inquirer has reprinted its eight-part series on the plight of Indochinese refugees. The series, written by Inquirer staff reporter Larry Eichel and illustrated by staff photographer James G. Domke, originally appeared in the Inquirer last May.

Eichel spent six weeks and visited six nations to compile his stories. Domke accompanied Eichel for three weeks of his journey. □

The winner?

"Pudge," the miserable-looking mutt pictured above, got himself right in the middle of a regional rivalry when he was declared the winner in The Boston Sunday Globe's recent "Ugly Dog Contest." Managing Editor Timothy Leland said he got the inspiration for the competition from The Arizona Republic, which ran a similar contest some time ago. "I felt New England could produce an uglier dog than the Southwest," Leland said, and with dogged determination went about proving it. Pudge was the winner (?) from among 100 entries of canine catastrophies.

Recent acquisitions

Knight-Ridder acquired State College (Pa.) Center Times

Multimedia Inc. acquired Staunton (Va.) Leader and Sunday News-Leader

San Gabriel Valley Tribune Inc. (subsidiary of Thomson Newspapers Ltd.) acquired Siskiyou Daily News, Yreka, Calif.

Clay County (Ill.) Advocate-Press acquired Flora (Ill.) Daily News-Record (owned by Hammell Newspapers Inc.) □

Newspapers print H-bomb letter

The Justice Department abandoned its efforts to prevent The Progressive magazine from publishing an article about the hydrogen bomb after The Press Connection of Madison, Wis., printed a letter which contained similar information.

The government also dropped an attempt, initiated the day before The Press Connection reprint appeared, to block publication of the letter by The Daily Californian of Berkeley.

The Chicago Tribune and several other newspapers subsequently published portions of the 18-page letter by Charles Hansen, a California computer programmer, on the H-bomb.

Although the Justice Department banned publication of the material, it is investigating whether to bring criminal charges for violations of either the court order in The Progressive case or the Atomic Energy Act, which prohibits the dissemination of classified information. □

YOUR NEWSPAPER

Something for Everyone

Newspaper Week Oct. 7-13

"Your Newspaper: Something for Everyone" will be the theme of the 40th annual National Newspaper Week observance Oct. 7-13, sponsored by Newspaper Association Managers Inc.

International Newscarrier Day will be celebrated on the last day of National Newspaper Week, with the slogan "Newspaper Carriers Link You with the City, State & World." □

Coping with the crunch

From motorscooters to windmills, newspapers use variety of devices to deal with energy crisis

Gas station which the Austin (Texas) American-Statesman began leasing during '74 oil embargo came in handy during recent squeeze

By Kathleen Hunt Baird
presstime staff writer

Even though many people still insist it is artificial or contrived, the energy crunch is proving to be the shortage that won't go away.

Last summer's gasoline shortages—which jarred a few skeptics out of their complacency—may be followed by a winter when fuel-oil and natural-gas supplies are stretched to the limit, perhaps beyond, in some parts of the United States and Canada. And the ever-present threat of disruptions in the coalfields looms as yet another chilling reminder of recent winters past.

Moreover, in the years immediately ahead, the outlook appears to be—at best—more of the same.

The fragility of the energy situation dictates that the crunch be met head-on: that it be considered in all of its difficult forms and dealt with accordingly.

Since the initial shock of the Arab oil embargo six years ago, newspapers, increasingly, have been doing just that.

They have been taking extraordinary steps to keep their fleets of delivery vehicles on the road, to assure an uninterrupted flow of electricity into the plant and to cut energy consumption as rates reach for the stratosphere.

In Port Arthur, Texas, oil tankers glide past the jumble of refineries along the Sabine River. Across town, delivery trucks of The News queue up to a service station the newspaper has leased to keep the gas gauges above "E."

In Lansing, Mich., The State Journal cuts its delivery radius by 15 miles to reduce fuel consumption. Subscrib-

ers living more than 50 miles away now receive their newspaper by mail.

In Carlisle, Pa., employees of The Evening Sentinel who pedal a bicycle to work instead of driving a car are rewarded with a bonus of 15 cents a mile.

In Eureka, Calif., Times-Standard Chief Photographer Neil Gilchrist buzzes from assignment to assignment on a motorscooter which yields a hefty 60 miles to the gallon.

In Clearwater, Fla., the St. Petersburg Times opens a new building adorned with both solar collectors and a windmill to generate electricity. Two-thirds of the way across the North American continent, the Pagosa Springs (Colo.) Sun taps a reservoir of geothermal energy to heat its building during the frigid Rocky Mountain winter—at an annual cost of 80 cents.

These are but a few of the many approaches to the energy crisis being employed by newspapers as sampled by **presstime** for this special report.

Stations leased

The Port Arthur News is one of two newspapers in Texas owned by Cox Enterprises which have resorted to leasing an abandoned service station as a means of assuring an adequate supply of gasoline.

The other is the Austin American-Statesman. Unlike the News, which took over a station only when long lines at the pumps hit the Port Arthur area last summer, the Austin newspaper signed a 10-year lease in 1974, during the Arab oil embargo.

A spokesman says the newspaper is grateful that it had the foresight to sign a long-term contract. Otherwise, when the supply situation improved (as it did for several years), the American-Statesman might have succumbed to the temptation to give up its three tanks and four pumps.

Newspapers help readers ease the squeeze

If everyone in the U.S. dieted and lost 10 pounds over the next three months, the estimated energy saved would be equivalent to 25 million barrels of oil, one reader wrote in the Energy Savers column of The Washington Star. A tip offered by another reader seemed to coincide: "Eat more raw vegetables and fruits—healthier and saves cooking fuel, too."

Newspapers are publishing a smorgasbord of readers' hints about a low-energy diet for America. The Washington Star offers a prize of $100 for the best tip of the week. The Hartford (Conn.) Courant filled up its op-ed pages two days last summer with readers' suggestions under the headline "Energy Enterprize."

The State Journal in Lansing, Mich., compiled its local energy articles into a 22-page booklet, *Fuel Saver Ideas,* for the convenience of readers.

Newspapers in New Jersey, Minnesota, Michigan, California and elsewhere are running free classified advertisements for carpoolers. During the gasoline shortage last summer, many newspapers ran special alerts telling readers when and where they could get gasoline—vital information at that time.

Some newspapers combined the energy theme with promotional activities. The New York Times lured new subscribers with free copies of *How to Get More Miles per Gallon* by Robert Sikorsky.

A smorgasbord of ideas for low-energy diets

The Blade in Toledo, Ohio, had a different kind of promotion. In support of the community's "Energy Brake Day," the newspaper printed a "gas ration coupon"—good for one free ride on a city bus. The newspaper also published a home-heating audit and an energy game which rewards players for energy consciousness and penalizes them for such wasteful habits as leaving the refrigerator door open (miss a turn) and leaving the lights on (go back six spaces).

The Los Angeles Times went back to square one in a special report detailing, step-by-step, what happened and why during the gasoline squeeze in California. More than two dozen reporters delved into the political, economic, international, domestic, governmental and corporate reasons for the shortage. Their findings were reported in a Sunday edition and then reprinted in booklet form by three oil companies, one automobile manufacturer and the Times itself.

The Daily Breeze of Torrance, Calif., published a 12-page, color tabloid analyzing the reasons for the shortage. The special report also included consumer tips about mass transit usage and gas-savings techniques.

In Rockford, Ill., readers of the Register were steered to close-by attractions, suitable for mini-vacations in an era of expensive, hard-to-find fuel. The newspaper dubbed its new feature "Tankful Tours." □

conveniently located nine blocks from the plant.

By buying directly from wholesalers, both the American-Statesman and the News report they are saving between 2 and 10 cents a gallon.

Storage tanks

Another option is to install fuel storage tanks on company property, which many newspapers have done.

"It was a little hairy at times," Tallahassee (Fla.) Democrat Circulation Director Henry Q. Stevens recalls of last summer's gas crunch, but the newspaper's 2,000-gallon tank saw it through the crisis.

However, in-house storage tanks are not an ironclad guarantee against shortages, as the Kansas City Star discovered. Under the federal allocation formulas, the Star last June got only 70 percent of its fuel needs—and many company vehicles had to fill up at nearby service stations.

The New York Daily News' recent allocations also have fallen short of actual need, but the newspaper has been able to draw on the state's "set-aside" of fuel. A newspaper able to show substantial economic hardship due to insufficient fuel can petition its state energy office for a share of this emergency supply, reserved for wholesale purchases and certain other users.

Fuel conservation

Delivery vehicles cover some 30 *million* miles each *week* distributing daily newspapers in the United States, and publishers are saving mileage by consolidating or eliminating some motorized delivery routes. The Lufkin (Texas) News, for example, canceled one route that delivered 15 newspapers in 19 miles and another that delivered 34 in 40 miles. It also installed multiple tubes on main thoroughfares to eliminate driving to homes on sparsely settled rural roads.

But despite attempts to hold down costs, Editor and Publisher Joe Murray says that a home-delivery price increase slated for September was implemented in August "simply for the carriers. It was necessary to try to help them offset their overhead."

The New York Daily News has an additional gas-saving policy. Circulation Director Alfred Heltman explains that for distant routes, "The driver keeps his truck at his house overnight. We save one full round-trip each day for each of those routes."

Other newspapers are:

- servicing delivery complaints on a consolidated, once-an-hour basis, instead of individually as each comes in
- centralizing bundle drops
- collecting monthly or by mail

Mileage allowances

Many newspapers are raising employee mileage allowances to reflect higher pump prices. The ANPA Labor and Personnel Relations Department recently compiled figures showing that car allowances in Newspaper Guild contracts range from 13 cents per mile to 22 cents per mile plus $6 a day, compared with a November 1978 spread of 11 to 20 cents per mile. The most common reimbursement is now 15 cents a mile. Because of spiraling gasoline costs, the Internal Revenue Service is considering increasing tax-deductible mileage allowances for businesses. One auto club reports that the cost of driving a full-size car has risen to between 17.19 and 22.86 cents a mile, depending upon location.

Alternative fuels

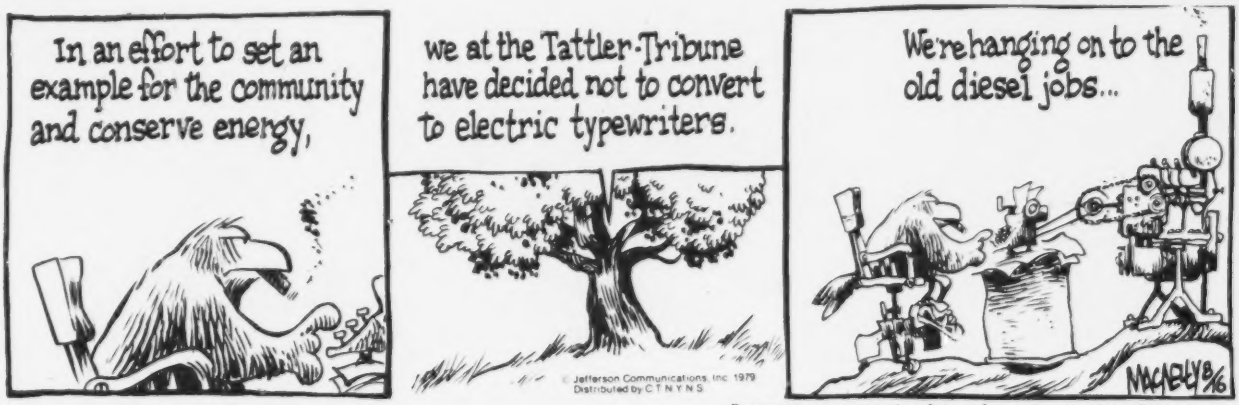
Soaring costs and uncertain supplies have prompted a number of newspapers to consider alternative forms of energy.

Although almost 50-percent more expensive than gasoline, liquified petroleum gas can serve effectively as a back-up vehicular fuel in emergencies. It has the lowest conversion cost of all alternative fuels, and supplies are abundant in many areas.

Many LPG users claim lower maintenance costs and longer engine life. However, the Los Angeles Times, which has used LPG in its trucks since 1971, has encountered problems with burnt valves. Its LPG-powered vehicles are averaging about 15-percent fewer miles per gallon than conventional, gasoline-powered vehicles.

Five years ago, another California daily, the Eureka Times-Standard, decided

"Shoe" **By Jeff MacNelly**


In an effort to set an example for the community and conserve energy,
we at the Tattler-Tribune have decided not to convert to electric typewriters.
We're hanging on to the old diesel jobs...
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MacNelly 8/6

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to switch back to gasoline from LPG after experiencing problems with starting and tuning engines. Publisher Gerald A. Colby says higher costs and poor acceleration on mountain roads also contributed to the newspaper's decision to scrub its LPG program.

Gasohol—a combination of 90 percent gasoline and 10 percent alcohol, only now reaching the marketplace—also is being considered by publishers.

Whereas electric vehicles were commonplace in magazine distribution 30 years ago, Department of Energy officials say they know of no newspapers currently using them.

Another alternative to gasoline, hydrogen, is not practical for large-scale use at this time.

Cutting utility bills

With the approach of the heating season, newspapers are looking for new ways to short-circuit high utility bills. Abiding where possible by the Carter administration's 65-degree room temperature regulation for commercial buildings may help, but more active conservation approaches result in higher savings.

St. Petersburg Times' Clearwater office uses Florida sun, Gulf breezes to generate energy, while in Pagosa Springs, Colo., newspaper taps geothermal hot spring to heat its building

The Calgary (Alberta) Herald is following the lead of several other newspapers by installing heat recovery systems in its new plant. Most of the heat will be recovered from the pressroom, but General Manager H.O. Thomasson says the newspaper "also will recover heat from lights and anywhere in the plant where there is heat. We will store heat in a series of water tanks. Having the system in effect, it would be easy to tie in solar collectors. We have our eyes on that."

The Eureka Times-Standard saw monthly natural gas bills plummet from $815 in June 1978 to $64 in June 1979 after it installed a separate water heater and turned off its boiler during the summer. Time clocks on air compressors knocked power costs from $2,258 in June 1978 to $1,765 in June 1979.

A number of other newspapers, including the Anniston (Ala.) Star, the Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Journal and the Rochester (N.Y.) newspapers, are managing their energy use with the help of computerized demand-control systems. (See related article, page 44.)

Improving insulation and building new plants partially underground are among the other tactics newspaper executives are employing.

The future

Like other businesses, newspapers must cope with the energy dilemma with limited and, in many cases, untested tools. The problem was long in developing and will not be resolved quickly. It is multi-faceted and will not yield to a single, corrective approach.

But what is needed most in this difficult situation are exactly those attributes for which the newspaper business has long been noted—resourcefulness and perseverance. As this report indicates, those special strengths are helping to lead many of today's newspapers through the energy maze. Richard E. Foreman, publisher and general manager of the Lancaster (Ohio) Eagle-Gazette, put it this way: "We are trying to keep our hand on the pulse of this whole thing—to do what we can now and to try to be a step ahead so that whatever way it goes, hopefully, we will have enough information and know-how to proceed." □

Power cutback 'essential' list omits papers

ANPA is urging that newspapers be added to a list of "essential services" which would be exempt from mandatory curtailments of electric power under a proposed regional plan developed for energy emergencies.

Although newspapers are omitted from the plan's definition of "communications systems" which provide "essential services," television and radio stations are so defined and would be exempted from any power cutbacks.

The model plan was devised by an *ad hoc* committee of staff engineers of the state public-utility commissions in the East Central Area Reliability region. Known as "ECAR," it is one of nine North American regions which are part of the National Electric Reliability Council, a trade association of utility companies.

The plan now awaits action by the public-utility commissions in the eight states involved. The ECAR region includes Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, and parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia. As drafted, power companies would be given specific directions for reducing their output as shortages of fuels used to generate electricity become critical.

There are precedents for newspapers being accorded "essential-service" designation. Earlier this year, the Michigan Press Association prevailed on the state legislature to classify newspapers in this way, thereby entitling them to special consideration by the governor in any energy emergency. And during the 1978 coal strike, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina exempted newspapers from mandatory cutbacks in electricity.

The plan for the power companies in the ECAR region is being considered at a time when the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is encouraging every power company in the nation to formulate a contingency plan. Last summer, the commission ordered the utilities to file a summary of procedures to be used in the event of a shortage of electric energy or capacity.

This kind of federal pressure encourages state public-utility commissions to approve mandatory, standby plans such as the one developed in the ECAR region. One Department of Energy official told ANPA that if the state commissions in that region approve the model plan, the federal government might then promote it in other parts of the country. □

Gasoline rationing before Congress again; newspaper priority may be up to Carter

Federal gasoline policies often appear as fluid as the substance they seek to regulate.

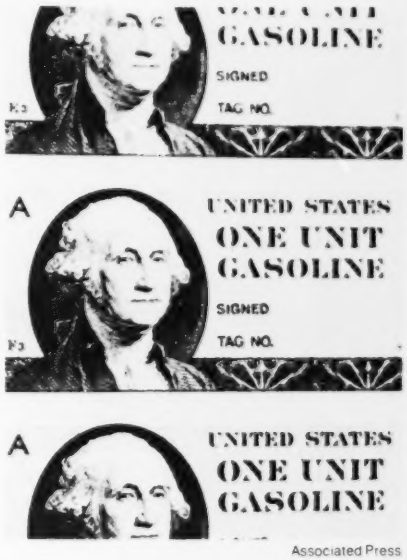
In recent months, for example, the legislative branch has been blowing hot and cold on the issue of gasoline rationing. Currently it's blowing hot, and if that results in a national rationing plan, the impact on the newspaper business could be considerable.

Last spring the President proposed—and Congress finally disposed of—a standby rationing plan that accorded newspapers no priority treatment. ANPA opposed that plan and continued its efforts to convince Congress and the Carter administration that newspapers should receive enough gasoline under any rationing system so that they can continue to function.

After defeating the initial Carter plan, and failing to come up with one of its own, Congress is now close to knocking the rationing ball back into Carter's court. House and Senate conferees have agreed to a compromise approach that would authorize the President to draft his own plan but then subject it twice to congressional review.

If the measure is approved by both houses, any newspaper appeal for priority treatment again will have to be directed at the Carter administration. That administration, specifically the Department of Energy, was not receptive to the newspaper case last spring.

Whether the Carter administration adopts a plan similar to the one rejected in the spring, or comes up with a new approach, it appears Congress still would be unable to amend it when it is presented.



Associated Press

Under the measure now pending in Congress, the President would submit his plan to Congress. If both houses of Congress reject it, Carter could veto that action. A two-thirds vote of both houses then would be needed to override the President.

If the rationing plan were approved by Congress in the first go-around, it would be placed on the shelf, awaiting a shortage severe enough to trigger its implementation. At that time, the plan again would be subject to congressional rejection. □

Additional Energy Stories:
- **Backup power systems**
- **Demand controller**

See Technology section, pp. 40-46

Government affairs roundup

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This compilation of government and legal issues affecting newspapers is prepared four times a year by the ANPA Government Affairs and Legal departments.)

Freedom of the press issues

Closed courtrooms: The U.S. Supreme Court, in a 5-4 opinion July 2, held that pretrial suppression hearings may be closed to the press and public under certain circumstances *(Gannett v. DePasquale)*. Five members of the court (four dissenters plus Justice Powell) strongly urged, however, that the public's right to open judicial proceedings carries substantial weight and should be considered *before* a courtroom is closed. The high court now has another opportunity to rule on this issue. Richmond Newspapers Inc. has asked the court to review a July 9 Virginia Supreme Court ruling that upheld (based on the *Gannett* decision) the closing of an entire criminal trial. At the direction of its Executive Committee, ANPA Sept.7 filed an *amicus curiae* brief in support of the appeal. The brief filed jointly with the American Society of Newspaper Editors argues that "trials" should not be closed except under the most extreme conditions and asks that the court clarify the application of the *Gannett* decision. (See related stories beginning on page 16.)

Criminal code reform: Bills have been introduced in the U.S. House and Senate, and passage in this Congress appears likely. (See story on page 15.)

Police searches of newsrooms: Senate Constitution Subcommittee Chairman Bayh (Ind.) introduced in September a three-part bill which would limit the issuance of search warrants for non-suspect parties engaged in First Amendment activities, professionals such as doctors and lawyers with confidential information, and all innocent third parties. An administration bill pending in House and Senate subcommittees would cover only First Amendment activities. ANPA, in House testimony May 31, urged expansion of the coverage to include all non-suspect third parties. The American Bar Association in August refused to endorse federal legislation extending search warrant protection to all non-suspect third parties. Legislative activity also has continued at the state level, and, with the assistance of many of the state newspaper associations, ANPA is compiling a status report.

Reporters' shield: Appropriate House and Senate committee and subcommittee chairmen have been advised of the ANPA Board's June 5 reaffirmation of the Association's policy position in favor of a qualified federal shield law for reporters. Congressional action may come after committees deal with police-search legislation.

Libel: In recent cases the U.S. Supreme Court narrowed the definition of a "public figure" for libel law purposes. In *New York Times v. Sullivan* (1964), the Supreme Court ruled that an individual who is a "public figure" must prove that any defamatory matter which forms the basis of a libel suit against a newspaper must have been published with "actual malice" before recovery will be allowed. Two recent decisions *(Wolston v. Reader's Digest Association* and *Hutchinson v. Proxmire)* suggest that it will become increasingly difficult for a newspaper to obtain summary dismissal of a libel complaint.

Energy issues

Gasoline rationing/conservation: House and Senate conferees began meeting Sept. 7 to work out a compromise on gasoline rationing and energy conservation legislation. (See story on page 10.)

Building temperatures: Mandatory building temperature regulations took effect July 16 and may remain in effect through mid-April 1980. Commercial buildings may not be cooled to less than 78 degrees Fahrenheit nor heated to more than 65 degrees. Exemptions are provided for equipment, storage and industrial processes, among others. ANPA has sent each member newspaper a brochure provided by the Department of Energy entitled "How to Comply with the Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions."

Business issues

Wage and price: The Carter administration was expected to extend for a second year the voluntary wage and price guidelines scheduled to expire Sept. 30. Several adjustments were expected. The 7-percent wage standard was expected to be raised to 8 percent, and an increase in the price standard also was believed likely. The second-year program is to be tied to activities during the first program year, probably with no change in the base period, so that those who complied in the first year will have the most room for increases in the second. Meanwhile, legislation introduced in the Senate to give the President stand-

by authority to impose mandatory controls is pending in committee with no action scheduled.

Media concentration: Rep. Udall (Ariz.), with 23 co-sponsors, and Sens. Hart (Colo.) and Pressler (S.D.) July 19 introduced the "Competition Review Act," HR 4872 and S 1540, which would establish a commission to undertake a five-year review of competition and concentration in a dozen general areas, including "newspaper publishing and communications." A similar bill received no action in the previous Congress, and no House or Senate hearings have yet been scheduled in this Congress. Six days of Senate hearings on Sen. Kennedy's S 600, which generally would prohibit mergers between the largest corporations, have been conducted and more are to be scheduled for later this year. The Federal Trade Commission staff paper stemming from its symposium on media concentration last year is due in December.

Government loans to newspapers: The Office of Management and Budget Aug. 1 approved a letter drafted by the Small Business Administration opposing legislation which would direct SBA not to refrain from making a loan to a small business solely because the business is a newspaper. SBA, citing First Amendment concerns, traditionally has refused to make loans to newspapers but last January approved its first loan to a broadcaster. ANPA has not adopted a firm position on the issue but generally has expressed concern as to whether government loans to newspapers are constitutionally appropriate.

Franchise: The FTC's final compliance guidelines for its trade regulation *rule* on franchises include many of the revisions urged by ANPA, the National Newspaper Association and the International Circulation Managers Association. It is still possible, however, that some newspapers may be covered. (See story on page 14.) Meanwhile, a franchise *bill* which could severely restrict a newspaper's right to cancel or fail to renew *existing* contracts with independent distributors remains pending in a House subcommittee with no action scheduled.

Communications Act: Rep. Van Deerlin (Calif.) has abandoned his omnibus rewrite bill and is drafting a much narrower measure aimed at deregulation of telecommunications common-carrier services. In the Senate, no further action is scheduled on bills to amend existing communications law. Earlier this year, ANPA testified on both the common-carrier and broadcast provisions of the House and Senate bills. On Sept. 6 the Federal Communications Commission proposed new rules for radio deregulation and provided 120 days for public comment.

Newspaper antitrust: The trial before the FTC administrative law judge on the commission's complaint against the Los Angeles Times' policy on volume discounts for retail display advertising again has been delayed. Last scheduled for Sept. 10, a new date has not been set. Meanwhile, a decision by U.S. Attorney General Civiletti on the proposed joint-operating agreement between the Cincinnati Post and Enquirer still is pending.

Tax issues

Estate tax relief: ANPA, joined by NNA, testified July 27 before a House subcommittee on HR 2770, the Independent Local Newspaper Act introduced by Rep. Udall. ANPA neither endorsed nor opposed the Udall bill but drew the subcommittee's attention to the report and recommendations of the ANPA Tax Law Task Force. A new ANPA Tax Law Action Group is being formed to promote the recommendations of the Task Force. A Senate bill (S 555) similar to Udall's, sponsored by Sen. Morgan (N.C.) and others, is pending in the Senate Finance Committee with no action scheduled.

Foreign conventions tax deductions: ANPA July 16 urged a Senate Finance subcommittee to repeal or amend existing tax provisions which limit business deductions for attending meetings outside of the United States. The subcommittee hearings covered three bills: S 749 to abolish the restrictions; S 598 to exempt Canada and Mexico from the restrictions; and S 940 to ease Internal Revenue Service reporting requirements. No action has been taken on the proposals. Sen. Matsunga (Hawaii), the subcommittee chairman, told ANPA in an Aug. 3 letter, "I myself would consider passage of the Canadian exemption as a goodwill gesture to the new government in Canada." On the House side, Rep. Udall Sept. 5 introduced HR 5180 to restore the deduction for expenses in attending conventions in Mexico or Canada.

Labor issues

Independent contractor definition: ANPA, along with NNA and ICMA, filed a statement July 18 with a House subcommittee in support of HR 3245, designed to prohibit the IRS from classifying as "employees" individuals who traditionally have been treated as independent contractors for purposes of wage and Social Security withholding. The bill would create a "safe harbor" for traditional independent contractors and relieve companies from withholding and past tax liability for these individuals. The House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures is expected to act on the bill this fall, but no date has been set.

Minimum wage: The Department of Labor has compiled a report recommending repeal of the current exemption from the minimum wage and overtime standards for newspapers with circulations below 4,000. The report currently is being reviewed by the White House and should be transmitted to Congress sometime this year. Pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Labor Department is reviewing a number of specialized exemptions in the act.

Equal employment opportunity for the handicapped: The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee Aug. 1 passed S 446, introduced by Chairman Williams (N.J.). The bill would

make employers liable for discrimination against handicapped persons. The committee staff expects Senate passage later this month. Similar legislation is pending in the House.

Postal issues

Legislation: The House Sept. 7 passed (350-14) HR 79, the postal bill which includes extended phasing of second-class postal rates. (See story on page 22.)

Newspaper treatment case: ANPA is continuing its joint effort with NNA in the "red-tag" case at the Postal Rate Commission. The proceeding may lead to as much as a two-cent surcharge per newspaper to continue receiving the current level of newspaper-treatment service. The commission also may extend discounts to other publications as a means of offsetting a surcharge. Hearings before the commission were held in mid-September.

Third-class presort case: The Postal Rate Commission still has under consideration a case which would make permanent the present 1.5-cent discount for carrier-route, presorted, third-class mail. If this occurs, it could have an impact on newspaper preprint business—a fact which ANPA and NNA have pointed out to the commission.

Postal Service: The Postal Service appears to want to reduce the historical distinctions between second-class and *controlled circulation publications.* It has proposed that controlled-circulation publications be allowed to enclose receipts and orders for subscriptions at the controlled-circulation rate . . . USPS has revised totally the Postal Service Manual and replaced it with the *Domestic Mail Manual.* ANPA and NNA objected to certain of the changes . . . The Postal Service continues to review regulations on the *private-express statutes* which could force the payment of postage for certain materials such as preprints which are carrier delivered with newspapers . . . *International* second-class rates have risen by 25 percent . . . *Wrappers* for newspapers may now contain advertising . . . Major changes in *presort discount* regulations were proposed by the Postal Service on July 31. These would eliminate the current 20-pound or one-third mail sack requirement. (See stories on page 22.)

Advertising issues

Fair housing: The Department of Housing and Urban Development plans to reissue its current Advertising Guidelines for Fair Housing as regulations. (See story on page 14.)

Publishers' rights: Newspapers continue to win significant cases upholding the traditional right to accept, reject and edit material submitted by advertisers. Federal and state courts in Rhode Island and Tennessee recently dismissed lawsuits brought against newspapers in those states by individuals and companies whose advertising was rejected because of a newspaper's policies designed to maintain the integrity of advertising sections. In addition, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has refused to impose liability under a state human rights law because of a newspaper's acceptance of allegedly discriminatory "situation-wanted" advertising.

Alcoholic beverages: The Senate Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse held a hearing Sept. 14 on the need for health warnings on the *labels* of alcoholic beverages. ANPA, NNA and the Magazine Publishers Association, in a June 25 letter to Subcommittee Chairman Riegle (Mich.), opposed any legislative action to require *advertisements* for alcoholic beverages to carry a health warning.

Nonprescription drugs: ANPA filed comments July 26 with the FTC in response to its staff proposal that advertisements of nonprescription drugs must use only government-approved wording. In joint comments with MPA, ANPA opposed the staff proposal. FTC commissioners are expected to consider ruling on the issue in October.

Comparative ads: The FTC in an Aug. 13 policy statement restated its strong support of comparative advertising which names or makes reference to competitors. It also criticized industry codes which prohibit disparaging statements in advertising about a competitor, claiming the public has the right to be honestly informed.

International issues

Free flow of information: ANPA testified July 19 before a House subcommittee and urged a firm U.S. diplomatic policy "alert to even the most subtle efforts to undermine press freedom." At the oversight hearing, ANPA cited existing threats to international free flow of information posed in UNESCO, at the World Administrative Radio Conference and in other forums. ANPA stressed that while growth of professionalism and technology should be fostered among journalists in developing nations, international efforts to correct a perceived "imbalance" in communications tend toward increased governmental controls. ANPA also urged appointment of a newspaper executive to the U.S. delegation to WARC. Subsequently, the Department of State invited Joseph P. Rawley, chairman of the ANPA Telecommunications International Relations Subcommittee, to join the delegation for the 10-week conference in Geneva, Switzerland, beginning Sept. 24. (See story on page 24.) Meanwhile, UNESCO's MacBride commission, which is studying international communications issues, met again in Paris Sept. 10-14. UNESCO also has scheduled a "consultation on responsible, comprehensive and objective reporting of international news" Oct. 8-10 in Paris. The International Federation of Newspaper Publishers will be represented. Finally, the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, an influential 100-member body representing both the public and private sectors, reportedly soon will invite ANPA to nominate a representative on the commission. □

Franchise rule may affect newspapers

Some newspapers may be affected by the Federal Trade Commission trade regulation rule on franchising and business opportunity ventures which goes into effect Oct. 21.

The rule requires franchisors to make extensive disclosures to prospective franchisees. Final compliance guidelines issued recently by the FTC indicate that the rule may embrace the relationship between some newspapers and their independent distributors.

The rule requires disclosure only of certain facts. It does not regulate the substantive terms of the franchise relationship nor does it require any registration or filing of documents with the FTC in connection with the sale of a franchise.

Under the rule, the franchise will exist where (1) a product produced by a franchisor and bearing its trademark is distributed by a franchisee; (2) the franchisor exercises "significant control" over the franchisee's method of operation; *and* (3) the franchisee is required, as a requirement of starting a franchise, to pay the franchisor $500 within six months. If any part of the definition is not met, the relationship between a newspaper and its independent contractor would not be deemed a franchise within the scope of the FTC rule.

'Significant control'

According to the final guidelines, the term "significant control" relates to the "degree to which the franchisee is dependent upon the franchisor's superior business expertise."

Among the significant types of controls identified by the FTC are those concerning hours of operation, restrictions on customers and location or sales-area restrictions. But whether certain controls are "significant" will depend upon how much they affect a distributor's entire operation.

A contractual provision requiring that an independent contractor purchase a specified number of newspapers daily will not count towards satisfaction of the payment element of the franchise definition. The rule states: "The Commission will not construe as 'required payments' any payments made by a person at a bona fide wholesale price for reasonable amounts of merchandise to be used for resale." Security deposits, escrow deposits, equipment rental and franchise fees are among the types of payments which will satisfy the franchise definition.

ANPA, the National Newspaper Association and the International Circulation Managers Association filed joint comments on the guidelines when they were proposed last March. ANPA's Legal Department has prepared an analysis of the new, final version of the compliance guidelines. It is available upon request. □

Fair housing ad guides may become regulations

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is proposing to issue as regulations what have been until now its guidelines for advertising in compliance with federal fair housing policy.

If promulgated, these regulations would expose newspapers to greater liability under the Fair Housing Act.

The HUD advertising guidelines were first issued in 1972 in order to "facilitate and promote compliance" with a provision in Title VIII of the 1968 Civil Rights Act (Fair Housing Act) which prohibits advertising that indicates a preference in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex and national origin.

HUD transmitted the proposed regulations to Congress July 31.

Guidance for publishers

According to HUD, the regulations "will establish specific guidance for newspaper publishers" and others "concerning nondiscrimination in advertising the sale, rental, financing or other services in connection with residential real estate."

The guidelines deal with such things as what words, phrases, sentences and visual aids should be avoided in housing advertisements; the selective use of advertising media and advertising contents, and how advertisers and publishers should indicate Fair Housing policies and practices in real estate advertising. The latter point includes the use of the Fair Housing logotype, statement or slogan, the use of human models in advertising and the notification of fair housing policy to employees, clients and in the real estate advertising sections of publications.

The present guidelines have no formal legal status; they merely represent HUD's view of what practices should be implemented or avoided. In regulatory form, however, they would be given deference by courts where complaints of discrimination are brought against the media.

If neither house of Congress disapproves of the proposed regulations soon, they will be published in the Federal Register. A 60-day comment period would then ensue. □

ICC rejects surcharge on railroad shipments

The Interstate Commerce Commission Sept. 14 rejected the proposed $200 surcharge on shipments loaded in certain boxcars from, to and within Southern Freight Territory via designated railroads. ANPA had protested this surcharge because it would have severely affected newsprint shipments. □

Cross-ownership update: and then there were 8

In 1975, when the Federal Communications Commission promulgated its cross-ownership rules, 16 so-called "egregious," small-market, newspaper/broadcasting combinations were ordered to be broken up by Jan. 1, 1980.

Now, just three months before that deadline, half of the combinations remain on the target list.

Under the commission's 1975 rules, upheld last year by the U.S. Supreme Court, divestiture of either a newspaper or broadcast station was required in those instances where there was common ownership of a community's only newspaper and only TV or radio station with a premium-quality broadcast signal.

Voluntary sales have pared down the original list; and technical and market changes involving the addition of competing media have resulted in the removal of some combinations from the egregious list.

Of the eight still on it, three are newspaper/radio combinations and five are newspaper/TV combinations.

Newspaper/radio combinations

Of the three remaining co-owned newspaper and radio stations:

- Arkansas City, Kan.—the radio station in the combination is for sale, and the transaction is expected to be completed before the Jan. 1 deadline.
- Norfolk, Neb.—a technical statement has been filed with the commission showing the existence of at least one other station in the market providing a premium (city grade) signal.
- In Owosso, Mich., a petition for a permanent waiver of the divestiture requirement has been filed. The FCC is expected to act on waiver petitions late this year.

Newspaper/TV combinations

Of the five remaining co-owned newspaper and television stations:

- Mason City, Iowa—the commission has been notified of the intention to sell the station involved, and a request has been made for a one-year extension of the deadline.
- Albany, Ga.—a temporary waiver of divestiture has been requested, pending the installation of a recently authorized station in the market.
- Anniston, Ala., and Watertown, N.Y.—petitions have been filed for permanent waiver of divestiture.

The fifth newspaper/TV combination's request for removal from the list is before the FCC for a second time. In that case, the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in August that the FCC erred in denying KTAL-TV in Texarkana, Texas, an exemption from divestiture. KTAL shares common ownership with the Texarkana Gazette and News.

Newspaper sold

One of the most recent deletions from the FCC's list involved the first instance in which a combination sold its newspaper rather than its radio or television station.

William H. Rudolph, who sold the Macomb (Ill.) Daily Journal to Park Newspapers Inc., owns WKAI Broadcasting, licensee of WKAI-AM/FM in Macomb. □

Favoring own station could lead to trouble

Newspapers that share common ownership with broadcast stations are skating on thin regulatory ice if they give favorable treatment to their own stations in their television and radio schedules.

The Federal Communications Commission took the St. Louis Post-Dispatch to task recently for listing KSD-AM in boldface type and KSD-TV first—out of numerical or alphabetical order—in its programming logs. While the commission warned that the preferential treatment was an abuse of cross-ownership and "could raise serious questions" if continued, it said further inquiry was not warranted because of the diversity of the market and the "minor nature" of the abuses. □

Congress focusing on criminal code; may be 'in last lap'

After having been the topic of congressional consideration for almost 10 years, federal criminal code reform legislation finally may be having its day.

In the words of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, "a point has now been reached where effective criminal code reform is nearing reality." And in the words of the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. Peter Rodino (N.J.), the effort is "in the last lap."

For ANPA and other press organizations that have been laboring in this arena for several years, the "last lap" is not without its headaches and concerns. Recent versions of the legislation have contained more than a score of sections which posed problems for the press. These include "contempt," "hindering law enforcement," "eavesdropping," "disseminating classified information," etc.

Ensuring that the press is not harmed by these and other sections in the massive legislation is the ongoing job of the media's ad hoc committee on criminal code reform, established by ANPA five years ago. The press group met again in September and is now carefully examining the new versions of the legislation introduced in the Senate and reportedly close to being introduced in the House.

In September, Kennedy introduced two bills which immediately became the focus of Judiciary Committee hearings.

One, S 1722, is similar to the bill passed by the Senate in the last Congress. That effort died in the House.

The second Kennedy bill, S 1723, is identical to a draft measure produced by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, chaired by Rep. Robert F. Drinan (Mass.). ANPA provided information earlier this year to the subcommittee as it drafted the measure. The subcommittee plans to introduce the measure and report it to the full Judiciary Committee early this month. □

What to do when the courtroom door closes

What can a newspaper do if it learns that a judicial proceeding of interest may take place in a closed courtroom?

There is no single, guaranteed, foolproof answer. That is obvious from the rate at which efforts are being made to close courtrooms across the country since the U.S. Supreme Court early in the summer handed down its 5-4 decision in *Gannett v. DePasquale*.

But while it is difficult and inappropriate to provide specific legal guidance in this area to ANPA-member newspapers, it is possible to suggest several general approaches and arguments for your consideration in the event you are confronted with what is rapidly becoming a major problem for the press.

At the outset, it is most important to note and keep in mind two points:

First, the five opinions in *Gannett* (see story page 20) apply only to the case itself. All of the dicta espoused by the justices are for the purpose of guidance; these statements are not binding on a judge involved in any particular case.

Second, remember that the majority opinion held only that pretrial suppression-of-evidence hearings *may* be closed, under certain circumstances, to the press and to the public. The decision in no way *requires* automatic closure of any proceedings.

To begin preparation, start by determining the answers to some important initial questions:

- Has a motion been made to close a pretrial or trial proceeding?
- Is the court a federal or state forum?
- Which parties in litigation have asked the judge to close the court?
- How, and with what words, should your newspaper attempt to respond?

This article on responses to closed court proceedings was prepared by the ANPA Legal Department. It is not intended to be and should not be construed as legal advice to ANPA-member newspapers. Other materials for newspaper lawyers facing cases in this area soon will be available from the Legal Department.

Pretrial or trial?

The options for response depend, in part, on the nature of the proceeding which is under consideration for closure.

If there is a motion to close a trial, a newspaper is in a position to offer its strongest arguments.

The Sixth Amendment grants criminal defendants the right to a public trial; it does not give defendants a constitutional right to forego a public trial and demand a private proceeding. The power to close a courtroom rests only with the trial judge.

Traditionally, the interests of the press and of the public have been strongest when a criminal proceeding reaches the trial stage. As Justice Stewart stated for the majority of the court in *Gannett*, "There is no question that the Sixth Amendment permits and even presumes open trials as the norm." And Chief Justice Burger wrote a separate opinion to emphasize that the court's ruling did not apply to questions of public (and therefore, press) access to trials. Burger later took the highly unusual step of reaffirming this view to the press.

If the motion is to close a pretrial proceeding, the press and public still retain compelling arguments against closure.

While the majority opinion in *Gannett* indicates that there is no Sixth Amendment right to attend pretrial hearings (at least, suppression hearings), it did not answer the question of whether the public and the press have a First Amendment right of attendance.

While pretrial proceedings never have been characterized by the same degree of openness usually associated with a trial, the public interest in pretrial proceedings may, at times, surpass its interest in trials. For example, in New York, more than 90 percent of all criminal cases are settled without a trial. A persuasive argument can be made that the conduct of the judiciary cannot be subjected to meaningful public scrutiny without an opportunity to monitor important pretrial proceedings.

Ode to the *Gannett* decision

The Burger Court surpassed itself
And reached the height of follies.

The court they should have closed was theirs
Instead of DePasquale's.

—Ashton Phelps*

Federal or state court?

The identity of the forum is important. Every court has its own rules of procedure, some of which may directly affect the standards which must be met for closure and the methods by which a newspaper can combat closure attempts.

In *federal court,* the arguments likely will be limited to the application of the majority, concurring and dissenting opinions in *Gannett* to the specific facts of the case. There will be little opportunity to re-

*Phelps, an ANPA director and president and publisher of the New Orleans Times-Picayune and States-Item, is also a lawyer and an inveterate epigram writer. This Phelps offering was penned during the Sept. 18 meeting of the ANPA Press/Bar Relations Committee.

ly on arguments other than the First Amendment (which the majority opinion did not address). Local rules applicable to federal courts should be reviewed, however. (References to lower federal court decisions in that particular circuit might also prove beneficial.)

If the forum is a *state court,* additional arguments may be available to keep courtrooms open. There already may be state statutes, judicial rules or case law dealing with the question. Forty-five states have constitutional provisions guaranteeing the right to a public trial. Newspapers should consult counsel to determine what provisions in their states give them greater flexibility and support in opposing motions for closure.

If there is no state provision relevant to closed courts, keep in mind that the *Gannett* decision does not bar a state court from establishing a stricter standard of closure than the one set forth in that decision.

Which parties have asked for closure?

The *Gannett* decision seems to indicate that a courtroom cannot be closed without agreement of the defense, prosecution and judge. When the decision was announced, it was generally thought that only defense counsel would use the case to move for closure of court proceedings. To the surprise of many, prosecution counsel have joined in many of the approximately 60 cases that have been identified since July 2.

It makes good sense for a newspaper to approach local *prosecutors* in advance —especially in cases in which the press has substantial interest—and to express its strong opposition to any closure efforts. Stress to the attorney that he or she represents the people— and that the people should be able to attend the proceedings of their courts.

As for the *defense,* the argument against moving for closure is much more difficult to make. It nonetheless would be useful to work with local defense counsel in traditional ways such as press-bar committees. These lawyers should know that the press is not antagonistic toward the interests of their clients, and that if a precedent is established to keep the doors of courts closed, it eventually will work to their disadvantage—and to the disadvantage of their clients. There will be cases in which the defense sees it as in its best interest to have the public and press present.

Regarding the *judges'* role, the greatest dividends for the press may accrue from early efforts at informal persuasion through such mechanisms as press-bar meetings and from avoidance, when possible, of legal confrontations. This involves considerable effort and tact on the part of the press; excessive "jawboning" could lead to adverse results. It requires developing a knowledge of individual judges and their views of the press.

Most difficult, it requires a willingness to engage in give-and-take discussions, to acknowledge the occasional need (but never the legal requirement) for the press to delay reporting, or not to report at all, certain information. In the end, it probably means that the press must accept some responsibility for being the eyes and ears of the public; recognizing al-

30 courtrooms closed in wake

It seems as though many judges around the country were just waiting for the Supreme Court's decision on closed courtrooms. To the press' ears, at least, the sound of court doors closing was loud and quick.

Barely two months after the July 2 decision in *Garnett v. DePasquale,* about 60 in-

City *Case*	Type of Proceeding *Closure Motion By*	Action By Court	Date	Court's Grounds For Sealing Proceeding
Media, Pa. *Murder*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press Review DENIED	3/28/77 7/ 2/79	State court closure rule
Baltimore *Tax fraud*	Pretrial *Defense and prosecution*	CLOSED to public and press PENDING U.S. Court of Appeals	12/ 1/77	Grand jury secrecy
*Hanover, Va. *Murder*	Trial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press UPHELD on appeal (state) PENDING appeal U.S. Supreme Court	9/11/78 7/ 9/79	Prejudice to jury *Gannett*
Albany, N.Y. *Assault*	Pretrial *Defense and prosecution*	CLOSED to public and press UPHELD on appeal	3/ 7/79 8/ 4/79	Prejudice to jury
New York City *Murder*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press UPHELD on appeal	3/20/79 7/ 9/79	Prejudice to jury *Gannett*
Los Angeles *Attempted murder*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press UPHELD on appeal	4/23/79 6/ -/79	Prejudice to jury
Buffalo, N.Y. *Assault*	Probable cause hearing *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	7/ 5/79	Embarrassment to suspect
Conway, S.C. *Murder*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to press OPEN to public	7/ 9/79	Prejudice to jury
Omaha, Neb. *Murder*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	7/10/79	Prejudice to jury
Charlotte, N.C. *Kidnapping*	Trial *Prosecution*	CLOSED to public and press	7/12/79	Embarrassment to witness
Annapolis, Md. *Arson*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	7/13/79	Prejudice to jury
Albany, N.Y. *Burglary*	Pretrial *Defense and prosecution*	CLOSED to public and press	7/19/79	Prejudice to jury
Albany, N.Y. *Drugs*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to press OPEN to public	7/20/79	Prejudice to jury
New Bedford, Mass. *Kidnap/Murder*	Pretrial *Defense and prosecution*	CLOSED to public and press	7/20/79	Prejudice to jury
Huntington, W.Va. *Kidnapping*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to press OPEN to public	7/24/79	Prejudice to jury

*ANPA filed an *amicus curiae* brief with the U.S. Supreme Court on this case. See story, page 11.

ways that reporters can see and hear precious little from outside locked courtroom doors.

Responding to the motion

Despite all efforts to head off closure orders, recent experience indicates closure motions will continue. How should the press respond at that moment? The following points have been suggested by some press groups and attorneys around the country. We think they're good ideas. Your local attorney may have more.

A reporter who learns of a motion for closure should notify his or her editors as soon as possible and, through them, the newspaper's publisher and counsel. It is risky for a reporter to leave a courtroom at the very time a motion is made. By the time the telephone call is completed, the courtroom may be closed.

At the appropriate point, the newspaper's attorney or, if necessary, the reporter should:

1. Object to the closing, on the record, if the court's rules will permit it. (A reporter should make certain that local, state or federal rules in that area do not prohibit the raising of such matters. If there are rules on the subject, they should be clearly understood before a problem arises. If the rules do not permit a reporter to raise such an objection, ask the bailiff or a court employee to carry a written notice of objection to the judge. If this is not possible, try to find another judge in the courthouse. The reporter or newspaper attorney also should try to file a written objection with the clerk of the court under the docket number of the case.)

It is advisable to rely on the services of a competent local attorney in making a legal challenge to a court closure attempt. But if counsel is not available, the reporter may wish to consider making a statement along these lines:

Your honor, my name is _____.

I am a reporter for the _____,

and I would like the court to note my objection to the motion to close this courtroom to the press and the public. As a member of the public, I believe that I have the right to be present in this court and to observe the administration of justice by your honor and counsel for both sides. Supreme Court Justice Powell, writing in *Gannett v. DePasquale*, stressed the importance of affording those present in the courtroom an opportunity to be heard on a question of this nature.

If the reporter knows that legal counsel will be available, a request should be made for a brief delay in the court proceedings so that a lawyer may be summoned for a hearing on the motion. Under these circumstances, the reporter should *not* attempt to argue in opposition to the motion. Such argument at this stage may limit or prevent the newspaper attorney from making certain points in the courtroom.

of 'Gannett v. DePasquale'

stances of efforts to close criminal justice proceedings were documented by ANPA, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press and other press groups. Following is a summary listing of 30 cases in which the closure attempts were successful and the courtroom doors were shut:

City *Case*	Type of Proceeding *Closure Motion By*	Action By Court	Date	Court's Grounds For Sealing Proceeding
Westminster, Md. *Rape*	Trial (non-jury) *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	7/25/79	Embarrassment to victim
Mt. Carroll, Ill. *Murder*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	7/28/79	Prejudice to jury
Papillion, Neb. *Murder*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	7/30/79	Prejudice to jury
Kearney, Neb. *Rape*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	7/31/79	Embarrassment to victim
Harrisonburg, Va. *Drugs*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	7/30/79	Prejudice to jury
New York City *Bribery*	Post-trial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	7/31/79	Prejudice to future jury
Aurora, Neb. *Embezzlement*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	7/31/79	Prejudice to jury
Jefferson, Ohio *Kidnap/Murder*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	8/ 2/79	Prejudice to jury
Austin, Texas *Murder*	Trial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	8/ 3/79	Prejudice to jury
Riverhead, N.Y. *Murder*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	8/ 8/79	Prejudice to jury
Oakland, Calif. *Murder*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	8/16/79	State closure law
Colorado Springs, Colo. *Murder*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	8/16/79	Prejudice to jury
Columbus, N.C. *Murder*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	8/18/79	Embarrassment to defense attorney
Morganton, N.C. *Indecent exposure*	Trial *Prosecution*	CLOSED to public and press	8/21/79	Young witness
Honolulu *Rape*	Pretrial *Defense*	CLOSED to public and press	8/23/79	Embarrassment to defendant

2. Be firm in defense of the rights of the press and the public—but not disruptive or disobedient of judicial orders; that sort of conduct can result in a contempt conviction.

3. Do some checking, if time permits, to find out what may be released in the course of the proceeding that is not already available to the public in criminal and judicial records. There is little point in forcing a courtroom confrontation if, from the reporter's point of view, there may be alternative sources for some information. On the other hand, pointing out the ready availability of information from other sources may eliminate one of the reasons for attempting to close the court in the first place

4. Try to get a copy of the order in the event that the judge closes the proceedings. If the order was issued verbally from the bench, try to get a transcript of it and any attendant discussions. Ask that a written order be placed on the record.

5. If all else fails, consider asking the judge for permission to remain through the hearing provided no information is printed until authorized by the judge or until the full trial or other final action has taken place. This route may be fraught with ethical and practical problems and should not be pursued without advice of the publisher or editor and counsel. In any case, the reporter and the judge should understand the ground rules in advance so as to minimize any possible imposition of a contempt citation after the newspaper publishes information obtained under these circumstances.

Arguments

The most effective approach by a newspaper attorney or reporter will be to demonstrate specific knowledge of the case before the court and to be able to explain to the judge why this case is of crucial importance to the public. At the same time, an attorney or reporter must point out why the interest of the defendant will not be unreasonably nor adversely affected by open proceedings.

The argument by the newspaper attorney or reporter on the spot may become the key to the entire effort. Here are some points to consider in presenting the most effective argument:

1. Do not argue with the judge over whether or not the judge has the power to

Four opinions from the 5-man majority

It's important for newspapers, in preparing to deal with closed courtrooms, to be familiar with the U.S. Supreme Court's opinion in *Gannett v. DePasquale* and with the relevant portions of the court's logic. Remember that there were four opinions from the five-man majority, each with a significant and different view of the issues and of the scope of the court's ruling.

Justice Stewart, in the majority opinion, found that the public and press had no enforceable Sixth Amendment right to attend or to compel an open criminal proceeding. He recognized, nonetheless, the extremely high public interest and common law tradition of open courts. He appeared to reserve the question of whether the press and public had a First Amendment right to attend the proceedings.

Chief Justice Burger wrote a concurring opinion to emphasize that—to him—the court's holding applied only to *pretrial* proceedings.

Justice Rehnquist wrote to stress (1) that the court's decision applied to pretrial *and* trial proceedings and (2) that the First Amendment provided no right to attend criminal proceedings. Rehnquist appeared to be alone, however, in his extreme position that the Sixth Amendment "does not require a criminal trial or hearing to be opened to the public if the participants to the litigation agree, for any reason, no matter how jurisprudentially appealing or unappealing, that it should be closed."

The third concurring opinion, written by **Justice Powell,** argued that there is a First Amendment right at stake. These were his words:

> . . . I would hold explicitly that petitioner's (Gannett's) reporter had an interest protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments in being present at the pretrial suppression hearing. . . . the question for the trial court, therefore, in considering a motion to close a pretrial suppression hearing is whether a fair trial for the defendant is likely to be jeopardized by publicity, if members of the press and public are present and free to report prejudicial evidence that will not be presented to the jury. . . . If the constitutional right of the press and public to access is to have substance, representatives of these groups must be given an opportunity to be heard on the question of their exclusion.

Powell went on to say that the rights of the press and public to attend proceedings should extend only to those actually in a courtroom when a closure motion is made. He would place the burden on those present to make timely objection to the closure motion, after which he would require the judge to provide them a reasonable opportunity to be heard on the question of their exclusion. He would require the press and public to show that alternative procedures to closure are available to protect the defendant's right to fair trial.

Powell's opinion is important to the press and public when viewed in light of its similarities to the four-member dissent. Writing for the dissenters, **Justice Blackmun** suggested the following standards should be met by a defendant seeking closure:

> First, he should provide an adequate basis to support a finding that there is a substantial probability that irreparable damage to his fair trial right will result from conducting the proceeding in public. . . . The trial court should begin with the assumption that the Sixth Amendment requires that a pretrial suppression hearing be conducted in open court unless a defendant carries his burden to demonstrate a strict and inescapable necessity for closure . . . . Trials and suppression hearings by their nature are events of legitimate public interest, and the public need demonstrate no threshold of respectability in order to attend.

Blackmun also stressed that alternative procedures less drastic than closure are available to protect fair-trial rights; but, unlike Powell, he and the other dissenters would require the defendant to show that no other alternatives were available. □

close the proceeding. Instead, try to convince the judge that the closure of this particular proceeding is inappropriate. Stress that closure of the court will not guarantee a fair trial, and therefore the showing of "need" for such an action is not present.

2. Try to persuade the judge that the bench has an obligation to make sure that the public's interest in a fair trial is preserved. In so protecting the public's interests, the defendant's right to a fair trial also will be preserved.

3. If only the defense or only the prosecution wishes the court closed, point out that even Justice Rehnquist's very narrow view of the court's majority would permit closure only when both the defense and the prosecution—as well as the judge—agree. Neither the defense nor the prosecution individually has an "absolute" right to a closed proceeding.

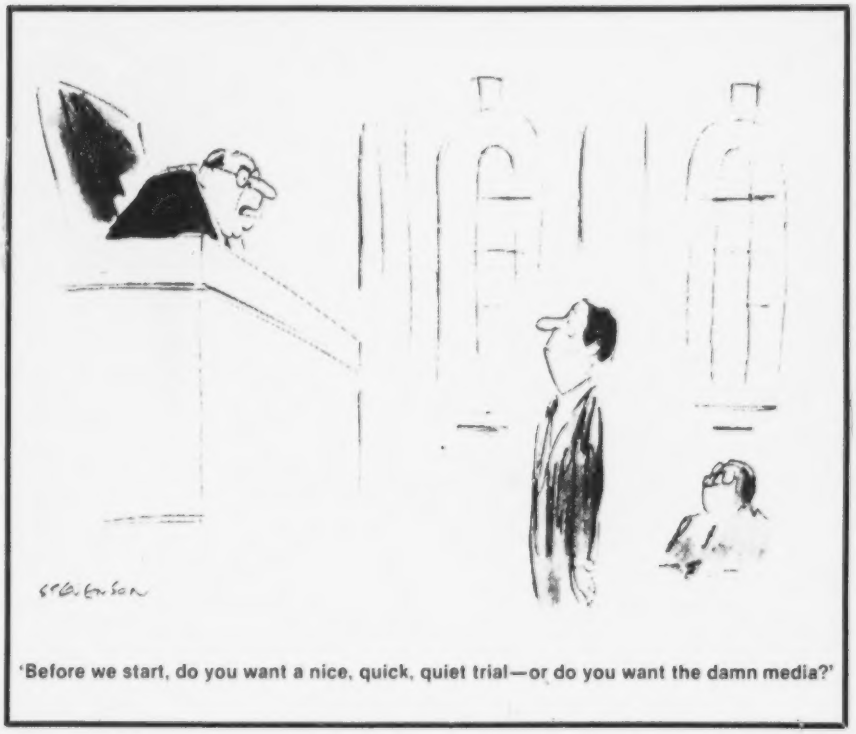
4. If it is a trial, consider arguing at least that the *Gannett* opinion did not reach the question of actual trials and therefore is not controlling.

5. Refer the judge to fair trial/free press criminal justice standards adopted by the American Bar Association in 1978. These rules establish very high standards which must be met before a court proceeding may be closed; they remain the established policy of the ABA despite *Gannett*.

Alternatives to closure

Finally, the newspaper attorney or reporter should know—and be prepared to argue—that the Supreme Court in *Gannett* left open to judges various means other than closed courtrooms for preserving a defendant's right to a fair trial. When a judge says that he or she has no alternative but to close the proceeding, the reporter should raise the following possibilities and know how they apply at that particular court level:

Change of venue. An allegation of prejudicial publicity depriving a defendant of the right to a fair trial can be cured by moving the place of trial (venue) to another court—in a town where media coverage has been less pervasive.



'Before we start, do you want a nice, quick, quiet trial—or do you want the damn media?'

Copyright 1979, James Stevenson

Voir dire. Before trial, prospective jurors are questioned to determine their acceptability. This process should be, and usually is, effective in screening members of the jury pool who may have been prejudiced by publicity.

Admonition of the jury. The trial judge will issue instructions to the jury once impaneled and before it retires to reach a verdict. The judge may admonish the jury to disregard anything it has seen or heard outside the courtroom.

Sequestration. Available only after a jury is selected, a sequestration order requires a jury to reside for the duration of the order under a court officer's supervision. This officer would be charged with keeping from the jury media reports relating to the trial or to the defendant.

Severance. If there are multiple defendants who have been charged jointly with crime, the court can order each tried separately.

Continuance. The court may postpone proceedings where media coverage has been extensive or where an undesirable community climate exists.

Change of venire. After trial begins, if it is alleged that a panel has been prejudiced, a new jury may be impaneled.

Circumstances differ

Each judge, each courtroom, each community is different. What may prove successful in one circumstance could fail in another. But the newspapers that will fare best will be those that impress upon their reporters and editors the need to know the general legal impact of the *Gannett* decision.

Knowledge of what the decision says—and does *not* say—familiarity with the options available, and a willingness to act quickly and coolly, could comprise the wedge that keeps the courtroom doors open. □

Postal briefs

The U.S. Postal Service is considering doing away with the one-third sack, or 20-pound minimum, as the basic unit of **bulk mail eligible for discounted rates.**

The one-third sack standard—a hold-over from the days when the railroads were the major carriers of mail—would be discarded in favor of a mail "package," defined, for second-class mail, as six or more copies of a publication.

That change is one of several included in proposed new regulations governing the presorting of bulk mailings. The proposed changes also would require presorting to five-digit ZIP Codes for second-class mail to multi-ZIP Code cities, whenever there is sufficient volume to do so.

• • •

ANPA and the National Newspaper Association have filed joint testimony with the U.S. Postal Rate Commission concerning a related presort issue. They have recommended that **discounts given for second-class mail** sorted to carrier routes be increased from 1 to 1.5 cents per piece and that the discount be extended to within-county mailings. The discount currently applies only to out-of-county mailings.

• • •

The Postal Service now is allowing more creative and lucrative **newspaper packaging.** Under the second-class advertising rate, the Postal Service is permitting advertising and other printed material on newspaper mail wrappers and envelopes. The promotional matter may be for the publication itself or for other advertisers. This change is one of about 20 recommendations implemented as a result of the work of the Alternate Delivery Task Force, created by USPS in June 1978, which reported its findings earlier this year.

• • •

The Postal Service has published final regulations that signal minor changes in the enforcement of the **"private express statutes"**—the authority for the Postal Service's monopoly over the delivery of letter mail.

The new regulations, published in the Sept. 11 Federal Register, relinquish the Postal Service's exclusive control over letters distributed within a college's internal mail system, and over shipboard cargo manifests.

The Postal Service deferred for further study changes that could affect certain newspaper advertising inserts and delivery systems. ANPA and NNA filed comments in March on proposals in this area, contending that no aspect of newspaper distribution should fall within the coverage of the private express statutes. □

Bill to delay postage hikes passes House, stalls in Senate

Legislation that would roll back recent 20-25 percent increases in second-class postal rates and phase them in over a two-year period is stalled in the Senate after overwhelming passage in the House.

The rollback proposed in HR 79, which passed the House Sept. 7 by 350-14, would affect second-class matter mailed to more than 5,000 outside-county subscribers. In addition, the bill would extend from 1987 to 1991 the phasing of rate increases for inside-county, second-class mail and for second-class mailings of less than 5,000 copies to outside-county subscribers.

ANPA testified earlier this year in support of phasing provisions of HR 79—and of S 1096. Both bills are pending in the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. Its subcommittee, which oversees postal matters, reported S 1096 favorably during the summer.

The bill passed by the House also would provide for presidential appointment of the postmaster general. And it would gradually increase the public-service appropriation for the U.S. Postal Service from its present $920 million level to $1.3 billion in fiscal year 1982—instead of reducing the funding as specified in current law. □

ANPA asks court review of postal case

ANPA has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to review a lower-court decision which, unless reversed, will have the effect of perpetuating large, postal-rate increases for newspapers.

A June 8 decision in the Greeting Card Publishers case by the U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, approved the "costing methodology" used by the Postal Rate Commission in allocating substantially more postal costs to second-class mailers. In particular, the court approved the commission's allocation scheme for service-related costs, which contributed significantly to second-class rate increases last year.

Several other media organizations joined ANPA in the petition to the high court filed in September. The petition argues that the appeals court overstepped its bounds and second-guessed the intent of Congress.

The petitioners' brief states:

> The basic difference between the Commission and the (appeals) court . . . involves the fundamental issue whether fully allocated costs are to be imposed upon all classes of mail users or whether instead, the statutory market and demand considerations are to be given significant weight. The court's insistence upon distributing postal costs without significant regard to market or demand factors causes mailers impacted by the changed methodology and relatively greater cost burden, increasingly to utilize alternative means of delivery, outside the postal system. This is especially true of newspaper and magazine publishers which represent major segments of second-class mail and book publishers and producers of sound recordings which represent major segments of special rate fourth-class mail. □

Connecticut reopens records

The Connecticut Legislature has repealed provisions in the state's privacy law which prohibited third-party access to certain public records.

According to J. Charles Mokriski, counsel for the Connecticut Daily Newspapers Association, "The state privacy act contained some very broad provisions which government officials used for anti-disclosure tactics. We felt the act was being used indiscriminately to keep reporters out."

The change in the law, sought by the CDNA for two years, took effect Oct. 1.

The association also was instrumental in convincing the legislature to reinstate public access to records of cases decided by *nolle prosequi* and plea bargaining.

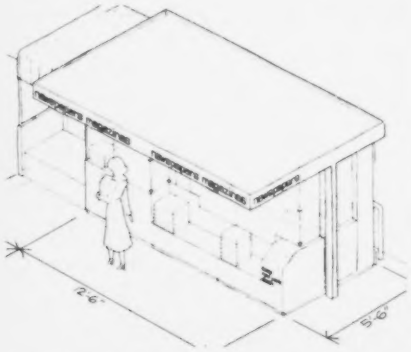
Under Connecticut law, a prosecutor can enter a *nolle,* which puts proceedings in abeyance for up to one year without indicating either innocence or guilt. If the prosecutor does not reopen the matter before the year's limit expires, it becomes a dismissal.

Access had been denied since 1978, when Connecticut revised the statute governing criminal records in an attempt to bring them into accord with federal regulations governing eligibility for Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds. □

Massachusetts court orders records opened

If one part of a public record contains material exempt from disclosure, this does not necessarily render the entire document beyond the reach of the press and the public, according to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

The court's decision came in a case brought by an attorney of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union after local and state authorities denied him access to records on Boston police shootings. □



Part of the plan to revive newsstands in New York is to replace old (left) with new (above.)

N.Y. newsstands may be revived

The number of New York City newsstands has shrunk by 22 percent since 1970, but the city's newspapers and newsdealers are determined to reverse the trend with a tonic of profitability and aesthetics.

The New York Times, the New York Post, the New York Daily News and newsstand representatives have proposed to update antiquated regulations which have held down profits at the 400 remaining newsstands in the city.

If passed by the City Council, the plan would raise the price ceiling which prevents selling of higher-priced magazines, allow a more diversified inventory, change license fees and requirements and allow expansion of the stands from 50 to 72 square feet. □

Equipment for sale

Compugraphic Junior CR, belt driven, 5 years old, only two major service calls; includes full pulley kit, some extra parts, six fonts (Helios and English type), $2,300. Contact Bob Garwolds at The Lapeer County Press, Lapeer, Mich. 48446; (313) 664-0811.

Compugraphic Videosetter 2414, serial no. 158-4; input from six-level tape or direct electronic interface from on-line computer or terminal. Also, two Compugraphic Justape Seniors with extra readers and punches; two width plugs each; takes justified or wire tape; has one-half column run-around program. In good condition. Contact David John, The Times Herald, Norristown, Pa. 19404; (215) 272-2500.

Acme Visible Motorized Centrac Unit, 65 inches diameter. Six attached formica-top desk positions, each with pushbutton controls. One flex line stand with 33 frames at each position. Two cross trays. Very good condition. Purchased in 1968. Designed for use in the telephone room of Circulation Department. Contact Joan Salter, Courier-Journal & Times, 525 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40202; (502) 582-4391.

Cutler Hammer Mark II stacker, about 12 years old; suitable as a spare or a source of spare parts for a newspaper with like equipment; operational to mid-June 1979 when replaced by a new stacker. Contact James P. Quinn, production manager, The Home News, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903.

Compuscan Alpha scanner, 1976 model, with special package including high-speed operation, dual font reader, margin mark-up, key optics, scan edit, built in keyboard; two hi-speed BRPE punches and complete parts package; excellent condition. PDP8/I with two readers, two BRPE punches and three transports, maintained under Digital Service Contract since purchase; serial no. 2752. IBM Selectric II Typewriters, 3 years old, excellent condition; under service contract since purchase. Compugraphic 7200, hi-range capabilities, spare parts kit and four font strips. Keycomp 10 expanded memory, extra punch. Contact Dave Ross, Daily Local News Co., 250 N. Bradford Ave., West Chester, Pa. 19380; (215) 696-1775.

Two Cutler Hammer MK III stackers with approximately $4,000 worth of spare parts; in good condition. Three Photon no. 532 typesetters; eleven units of Cutler Hammer D-Mist System built for a Hoe Colormatic press, black units only. Contact Mac Daley, Knoxville News-Sentinel, 208 W. Church Ave., Knoxville, Tenn. 37902; (615) 523-3131. □

Equipment wanted

English-language newspaper in Katmandu, Nepal, seeks used equipment to replace that which was lost in recent firebombing. See story, page 24. □

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Exchange notices are published without charge as a service to ANPA – member newspapers.)

Free-press issues may flare at WARC

By Margaret Genovese
presstime staff writer

The World Administrative Radio Conference got underway Sept. 24 in Geneva, Switzerland, with observers watching as closely for possible infringement of the worldwide, free flow of information as for the technological advances the conference is designed to reflect.

The purpose of the 10-week conference, which has drawn delegates from approximately 140 nations, is to assign the uses of the radio-frequency spectrum to the year 2000 for everything from CB radios to satellites.

The conferences are held at approximate 20-year intervals. During that span, technology can take giant leaps. At the last general WARC in 1959, for example, communications satellites—now mainstays of international telecommunications—were only in the research and developmental stages.

Newspapers affected

While newspapers will not be the main focal point of decisions made at WARC-79, newspaper operations could be affected in the long term.

Joseph P. Rawley, general manager of The High Point (N.C.) Enterprise and chairman of ANPA's Telecommunications Subcommittee on International Relations, is one of 65 delegates representing the United States at WARC-79. His appointment by the State Department came at the urging of the Association.

Joseph P. Rawley

According to Rawley, some of the press-related new services that may be developed in the next five years and beyond, partially as a consequence of WARC-79, are:

- a national, newspaper-advertising distribution network using satellite communications
- small dish antennas which can be erected on the roofs of newspaper plants to receive information transmitted via satellite
- improved news services.

Press freedom issues

The conference also has been viewed as having the potential for fostering debate on issues relating to the international free flow of information.

"Many nations represented at WARC-79 actively seek greater international sanction of government control of the media," Rawley said. "This is necessary, they say, in order to correct what they perceive as an imbalance in the flow of information and news between developed and developing nations."

Developing nations now constitute a majority in the International Telecommunications Union, the United Nations agency that is sponsor of WARC, and they carry a lot of clout under WARC's one-nation, one-vote rule.

Questions such as whether prior consent must be given by a receiving nation before a satellite can relay information to within its borders; whether a nation can claim sovereignty over air space which could affect the operation of a communications satellite; and whether nations that do not now have the technology to use portions of the radio spectrum should be allotted space for future use—any or all have the potential for sparking political debate.

Accommodation possible

But Rawley said he believes there is greater potential for accommodation than for acrimony in Geneva. "Much of the decision-making will be aimed at making sure the legitimate and mutually recognized telecommunications needs of the developing nations are provided for and safeguarded," he said. "Insofar as I am able to determine, the U.S. has tried very hard to be responsive where it has perceived the needs (of developing nations) to be both legitimate and nondetrimental to the developed nations."

The product of WARC-79 will have treaty status and require U.S. Senate ratification. □

Harold Andersen elected president of WPFC

The executive committee of the World Press Freedom Committee elected Harold W. Andersen as chairman-designate on Sept. 19. Andersen, president of the Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald Co., will succeed George Beebe of The Miami Herald on Oct. 19. Beebe will remain as executive director.

In 1978, Andersen became the first American president of the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers. He served as ANPA chairman and president from 1974-1976 and was an ANPA director from 1968-1978. Andersen has been a member of ANPA's Government Affairs Committee since 1976.

Composed of 29 media organizations worldwide, the WPFC fosters cooperation with Third World journalists who are seeking to improve both their professionalism and their technical capabilities. The committee also monitors international developments affecting the free flow of information. □

WPFC seeks equipment for Nepalese newspaper

The Rising Nepal, the leading English daily in Nepal which was firebombed recently during disturbances in Katmandu, has made an urgent request for eight to 10 linotype machines, four teleprinters without keyboards and a web offset press.

George Beebe of the World Press Freedom Committee said Rising Nepal Publisher Aditya Man Shrestha is prepared to pay crating and shipping costs. Equipment contributions to the WPFC are tax deductible. Contact Beebe at The Miami Herald, 1 Herald Plaza, Miami, Fla. 33101; (305) 350-2401. □

Lloyd Schermer: everybody's beat is his business

By Kathleen Hunt Baird
presstime staff writer

While he was business manager of the Star-Courier in Kewanee, Ill., Lloyd G. Schermer—never one to stick strictly to his own beat—helped write an editorial about a labor strike that had polarized community opinion. That editorial cost the 13,000-circulation daily 600 home-delivery subscribers overnight. But street-sales copies sold out to a community hungry for information about the controversy at the town's largest industry.

The editorial was a turning point. The strike was settled; most of those who had cancelled, renewed; and Schermer was promoted by Lee Enterprises Inc. to publisher of The Missoulian in Montana. Twenty years later, ANPA's newest director still credits the Star-Courier for providing him with much of his on-the-job education.

"I packed more experience into two years there than most people get in 20," Schermer says. "We were involved in a lot of things in that newspaper, and we won a couple of significant awards for excellence in community reporting. For example, we were covering the strip-mining controversy in the 1950's before people were even spelling the word 'ecology.' "

A 52-year-old St. Louis native, Schermer has immersed himself in all aspects of the newspaper business since receiving his M.B.A. from Harvard University in 1952. The advertising, reporting, engraving and printing expertise he gained with newspapers in Iowa, Illinois and Montana gave him a solid background for his current role as president of Lee Enterprises, a Davenport, Iowa-based company which owns 16 daily newspapers in the Midwest and West (total circulation about 500,000), as well as several television and radio stations. Schermer has been with Lee for 25 years.

Larger issues

Although Schermer says he "enjoys the day-to-day fun things that characterize the business," he is concerned about the larger issues, as well. As an ANPA director, he is determined to combat "the increasingly effective attack on First Amendment issues by the federal courts and some of the bureaucracy."

Pointing to ongoing changes in the socioeconomic environment, Schermer encourages newspapers to use technology to the fullest. "Technological change is going to offer us new tools to expand, redefine and improve our ability to meet the changing attitudes and information needs of our subscribers and advertisers," he comments.

But he cautions that governmental regulation will "control and influence the direction technological change takes and have a direct bearing on how it impacts on our industry."

Schermer also feels that problems with supplies of energy and newsprint ultimately may have a salutary effect—if they lead to more efficient newspaper operations.

"The newsprint shortages and escalating prices will force us to move into new areas to find ways to use our newsprint to meet our customers' information needs faster, cheaper and more selectively, just as the energy shortage is forcing us to look at other sources which in the long run may be more beneficial," he says.

Schermer was elected by the ANPA Board of Directors in June to fill one of two additional directorships authorized by the membership during the ANPA Convention in New York City last April. His election to a term expiring in May 1981 is subject to membership ratification at the April 1980 Convention in Honolulu.

He has been an ANPA Foundation trustee since 1975, and he currently serves as vice chairman of the ANPA Task Force on Broadcast and CATV Ownership, and as a member of the ANPA Special Press Design Committee.

Schermer is married to Betty Adler Schermer. They have two sons, Greg and Grant, and live in Pleasant Valley, Iowa. □

Lloyd G. Schermer

Why papers miss news stories

By David Shaw

Newspapers, it has been said, provide the first rough draft of history. But like all first rough drafts, newspapers make mistakes—errors of omission and commission, occasioned by the pressures of time and competition and by individual and institutional interests, idiosyncrasies, habits, personalities and shortcomings.

In recent years, many newspapers have begun to be more forthcoming about acknowledging their errors of commission.

But how does a newspaper acknowledge an error of omission —particularly if that omission involves an entire story or an entire issue? More importantly, why—and how— do newspapers sometimes miss important stories altogether? Or cover them so briefly, superficially and inadequately that they might just as well have missed them entirely?

Examples of this phenomenon are abundant. Take My Lai. Reporter Seymour Hersh won a Pulitzer Prize for disclosing that American troops had murdered more than 100 men, women and children in that small South Vietnamese village.

But the My Lai massacre took place in March, 1968; Hersh's stories did not begin running until November,1969. In the intervening 20 months, no newspaper examined the murders—not even after the U.S. Army issued a press release that disclosed the Army's own investigation of the murder of "an unspecified number of civilians" by an American officer in Vietnam.

Watergate was similarly ignored by most papers for months after the initial break-in. Only the Washington Post covered the story aggressively in the early stages. Other papers dismissed the Watergate break-in as an inconsequential incident.

In both cases—My Lai and Watergate—the stories may have been largely ignored because they were what sociologist Herbert Gans calls "unbelievable news."

American soldiers massacring innocent children? Unbelievable. Members of the White House staff possibly involved in the burglary of Democratic headquarters? Unbelievable.

One former New York Times reporter says precisely this phenomenon came into play in that paper's weak early coverage of the New York City financial crisis.

One reason newspapers sometimes miss major stories in their early, developmental stages is that they—and their editors and publishers—are themselves part of the stories. The New York Times is part of New York—in some ways, part of the very New York establishment whose leaders (former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and former Mayor John Lindsay among them) helped foster the conditions that made the fiscal crisis inevitable.

It was not so much a matter of the newspaper consciously trying to protect its friends by suppressing bad news; it was more a matter of the men running the newspaper and the men running the city often sharing the same perceptions— and the same misperceptions: They just didn't see the story early enough. Sometimes, proximity, mutuality and personal relationships can combine with journalistic skepticism to distort one's judgment.

That may help explain why the two daily newspapers in San Francisco—the Chronicle and the Examiner—were so late covering the Rev. Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple.

More than 18 months before the mass suicides and murders in Guyana, Chronicle reporter Marshall Kilduff began looking into the strange hold Jones had on his San Francisco congregation—and on many members of the San Francisco establishment as well.

But the Chronicle told Kilduff they'd done a routine personality profile on Jones several months earlier and saw no need for further stories on him—not even when Kilduff told his editors about Jones' surprising political influence in the city. . . and about the curious and vigorous resistance he had encountered to his inquiries.

'The best newspapers do remarkably well in crisis situations. . . . But the ability to do as well when the truth is less obvious . . . is another matter.'

Peoples Temple is a dramatic example of a "missed" newspaper story—*"the* unreported story in California," as New West called it—but many press critics are more concerned about the media missing (or being very late to cover) whole movements (civil rights, feminism, environmentalism) than individual stories.

Most editors resent that criticism.

"You simply can't repeat, for the purpose of social benefit, the same information over and over," says William F. Thomas, editor of the Los Angeles Times.

Says Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of the Washington Post:

"There's a kind of story you write and get a very discouraging reaction on. You write stories and it's like dropping a stone in a well and never hearing it."

Shaw is a senior writer for the Los Angeles Times. A longer version of this article originally appeared in the Times. Copyright 1979, Los Angeles Times. Reprinted by permission.

Unfortunately, newspapers tend to be crisis-oriented. "The best newspapers do remarkably well in crisis situations," Bradlee says, "The uniqueness of the event (the crisis) is easily spotted. But the ability to do as well when the truth is less obvious, when you're at . . . cruising speed, is another matter."

Thus, several papers provided good coverage of the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in Harrisburg, Pa., last March. But prior press coverage of the potential dangers of nuclear power was so inadequate that a panel of 12 journalists and educators recently named it "the most censored story of 1978.

". . . lack of coverage. . . comprises a form of media censorship. . ." the jurors said.

In all these "missed" stories—Three Mile Island, Peoples Temple, My Lai, Watergate, the New York financial crisis—hindsight tells us that alert, aggressive journalism could have performed a valuable public service.

But virtually every newspaper reporter, editor and publisher in the country can remember a story or two that he and his colleagues missed badly.

'Endemic to the business'

Sometimes, newspapers miss stories because of . . . neglect. Or because their reporters are lazy. Or because their sources lie to them. More often, they miss because "missing stories is endemic to the business" in the words of Stuart Loory, managing editor of the Chicago Sun-Times.

Eugene Patterson, president and publisher of the St. Petersburg Times, says editors often "handle such a huge volume of stories every day that you just don't see the red lights blinking on certain stories.

"When you're in a blizzard of events every day, you're going to miss one once in a while, and people are going to second-guess you. Unfortunately, our critics always think the worst when that happens. They accuse you of deliberately covering up.

"They don't leave us any room for common stupidity, of which we sometimes have a very high level." □

The information needs of the working woman

The influx of women into the labor force has been one of the most dramatic economic and social developments of the past 10 to 15 years. Changing life styles, social values and attitudes among this key and growing segment of the population have generated new information needs which newspapers can fill.

As part of a nine-year research project involving in-depth surveys of 2,500 people, Yankelovich, Skelly and White Inc. examined the shifting social climate among working women and its significance for newspapers.

The public opinion research organization found that working women, who now comprise 53 percent of the adult female population, are not a homogeneous group. While the majority of women have undergone some alteration in their perceptions of themselves and society, about 30 percent described as "career oriented" often act as trendsetters. Their values, attitudes and interests tend to be assimilated by employed women who view their work as "merely a job." Eventually, these same values filter down to non-working women as well.

The survey examined six areas of structural and value changes among working women. The "self" emerged as a high priority—self-fulfillment, self-understanding and self-expression. For newspapers to address such needs, the new study suggests offering material focused on self-understanding along with information about how working women can implement their desires for individuality.

Working women, who quickly adopt new diversions and new products, want exposure to a wide range of subjects to expand their knowledge and vary their

This table illustrates many of the findings contained within the report

	Employed Women (%)	Nonemployed Women (%)
Interested in reading publications that help in self-understanding	68	53
Interested in joining groups that encourage self-discovery	26	17
Looking for new:		
department stores to shop in	47	29
places to vacation	45	30
magazines to read	36	24
Going on a vacation where you are taught more about a subject that interests you is a mark of cultivation	42	29
Knowing about out of the way travel spots is a sign of cultivation	34	24
Approve of spouses' vacationing without children	36	25
Approve of spouses' having different hobbies and leisure activities	46	32
Report participating *more* in sports activities	24	14
Occasionally serve meals family doesn't much like but which are easy to prepare	33	25
Not bothered by an irregular cleaning schedule	27	22

This article is adapted from the fourth in a series of reports for ANPA by Yankelovich, Skelly and White Inc., "Tracking the Attitudes of the Public Toward the Newspaper Business." It focuses on the changing values and life styles of working women and their impact on newspapers. Earlier reports were published in ANPA News Research Report No. 20, May 25, 1979; ANPA News Research Report No. 19, April 20, 1979; and ANPA General Bulletin No. 66, Dec. 20, 1978.

lives. Thus, they constitute a receptive target for new features.

Many working women also want to acquire what they perceive as "culture and knowledge," even if only superficially. Newspapers can tap into this need by running columns on such subjects as wine, theater and travel.

Increasingly, working women are accepting less-traditional, family relationships, and many feel that individual needs are paramount to those of the family unit. For example, they approve of parents' vacationing without children and spouses' pursuing leisure activities independently. Yet they still want some family togetherness.

Newspapers can offer continuous information about family pastimes which working women can draw on intermittently, as well as articles on leisure activities which working women can engage in alone. Because working women tend to approach leisure activities on a spur-of-the-moment basis, newspapers also can provide information about last-minute options, such as sports and movies.

Finally, because ongoing home responsibilities and work commitments encroach upon discretionary time, working women seek out convenience products while discontinuing certain household chores. Newspapers can appeal to the convenience factor by providing timesaving, easily accessible information.

The report concludes that working women represent a vital market for newspapers, owing to their strong information needs, their broad range of interests and pursuits, and their need to feel they are participating. Newspapers should recognize and meet those needs. □

'Superkids' make super features

To spark interest in newspapers, especially among young people, editors might consider designing a feature package about youth who have excelled in sports, academics and the arts.

The Kingsport (Tenn.) Times-News experimented with this approach in a 10-part series—"Superkids"—which focused on local, high school athletes. The newspaper used a Superman-like logo to promote and denote the series.

Each Superkid article, illustrated with a front-page, color photograph, explored the subject's life style and personality. Managing Editor John Molley says reader response was heavy.

The Times-News "Superkids" feature was reported in the September issue of The Editors' Exchange, published in coordination with the Newspaper Readership Project. □

Sprgtny*

The Chicago Tribune ran an editorial urging Pope John Paul II to visit the city during his October trip to the United States.

Nothing unusual about that. Newspapers in a number of cities issued editorial-page invitations.

But the Tribune, to the delight of Chicago's large Polish-American community, did so in both English and Polish.

Sprgtny! And it worked. The Pope has decided to stop in Chicago Oct. 4-5. □

*Polish for "clever."

Newspapers outscore TV on 3-Mile Island coverage

Newspapers did a slightly better, less sensationalistic job of covering the Three Mile Island nuclear incident than did television, according to a survey conducted for the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Trendsearch, a polling and marketing firm, asked 1,000 Pennsylvania residents to choose from among six statements the one most nearly portraying their opinion. Nineteen percent of the 783 respondents rated newspaper and television coverage "outstanding." Forty-six percent said that both newspapers and television did a "satisfactory" job.

Of the remainder, 20 percent said that newspaper coverage was satisfactory but that television coverage was inaccurate and tended toward too much sensationalism. Only 6 percent faulted newspaper coverage for inaccuracy and sensationalism while crediting television with a satisfactory job. □

New research past studies,

By John B. Mauro

Imagine that you are asked to create a mosaic. This mosaic will be a picture of your news staff. Let's say your news staff has 30 people. You are making a mosaic because you know it is impossible to get all the members of the staff together for one big photograph. So you get staff members to pose for you one at a time.

You also do not have all the necessary pieces of tile; as you go along, you have to stop to buy additional pieces. Sometimes, however, the store from which you buy the tile lacks a certain size or a certain color. You work with this handicap because you are a good mosaic maker and you will come close to depicting the images accurately. Besides, when more appropriate tiles are available, you can replace those that are not quite so appropriate.

The ANPA News Research Center at Syracuse University has been creating a similar mosaic. It is not of your news staff; it is a mosaic of newspaper readership and circulation research. Elements of the mosaic are questions you ask yourself from time to time, such as:

- Why do some people read newspapers often, some people less often and some people not at all?, or
- What effects do different graphics have on a reader's image of his or her newspaper?

Various studies that attempt to answer these questions represent the tiles of the mosaic. Obviously, the finer the tile or the finer the analysis, the clearer the image.

All of us, you and I, and anyone else who can contribute data, represent the store. In this case, the mosaic can progress only as fast as we provide data.

Mauro, director of research for Media General Inc., Richmond, Va., is a member of the ANPA News Research Committee.

report has dual focus: adoption of new format

'Readership and Circulation'

Happily, the first part of the latest offering from the Research Center—ANPA News Research Report No. 22—represents real progress on our mosaic as it helps identify and position some fine tiles.

Titled "Newspaper Readership and Circulation, an Update: 1977-79," it builds on a 1977 work, Report No. 3, which summarized all publicly available readership research through 1976. With the publication of this latest report, the summary is current to 1979.

John B. Mauro

In the new report, the author—Paula M. Poindexter, a doctoral student in public communications at Syracuse—classifies the elements involved into two groups.

The first group refers to questions for which answers are sought. These are called "focal questions" or *dependent variables*. For example, newspaper circulation can be considered a dependent variable. It depends on price, content, amount of promotion, size of circulations sales staff and other such factors. These latter factors comprise the second group, called appropriately, "analysis perspectives" or *independent variables*.

Focal questions

Five hundred seventy-four research findings deal with the following focal questions:

1. Reading/non-reading
2. Subscribing/non-subscribing
3. Frequency of reading
4. Amount read
5. Selection of a newspaper
6. Newspaper/other news media
7. Selection of items
8. Reading two newspapers
9. Time newspaper is read
10. Reading method
11. Circulation penetration
12. Penetration trends
13. Circulation patterns
14. Pattern trends
15. Perception of newspaper attributes

The action which this part of Report No. 22 suggests is that if you do not have any questions or face any problems regarding news content, reader attitudes, circulation or graphics, forget the whole thing. However, if you have questions on any of the subjects listed in the report, ask the Research Center for available studies.

The Research Center is computerized, and anyone who wishes to tap into some or all of the information stored there can do so by contacting Dr. Maxwell E. McCombs, director, ANPA News Research Center, S. I. Newhouse School of Public Communications, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

And if you have conducted studies that will fill a gap in the mosaic, please contribute them. If the data are confidential, they will be treated as such. Give it a try.

'Adoption of Modern Format'

The second part of ANPA News Research Report No. 22 is called "Rate of Adoption of Modern Format by Daily Newspapers." Authors are J. W. Click, professor, and Guido H. Stempel, director, Ohio University School of Journalism. The purpose of their study was "to determine the extent to which modern typography has been adopted by the nation's daily newspapers." Ninety-nine newspapers in nearly that many cities were studied for a week in January 1978—25 dailies having more than 100,000 circulation and 74 dailies having less than 100,000 circulation.

The report reviews results of previous studies on this subject and chronicles progress in the adoption of modern makeup. For example, in 1967 there were few newspapers using modern formats. Now most do. Four tables are published in the report. These tables compare the selected dailies' specific typographic characteristics (front pages and inside pages) and use of headlines (number of lines and number of columns across).

Format, circulation unrelated

The major finding of this study is that there is virtually no connection between format and circulation. Although readers like the modern format, it doesn't affect the decision to purchase—implying that there are other, more important factors that affect circulation and readership.

As a result of this study, what do you do? Do you go back to the old design? Of course not. Newspaper graphics must change with the times because they do compete with other printed material. They, therefore, must look up-to-date. But we also must recognize that if your newspaper is losing circulation, change in format or graphics alone will not reverse the trend.

This study lists 21 specific typographic styles for front pages and 19 for inside pages, and it shows the proportion of newspapers using them. As a first step, how about looking at your newspaper and your use of each of these styles to see how much in tune you are with other newspapers in your circulation group? You may find that you want to make some changes. □

Copies of News Research Report No. 22 are available from the ANPA Public Affairs Department at The Newspaper Center.

ANPA Foundation survey reveals dramatic growth in NIE programs

By Judith D. Hines

A new survey by ANPA Foundation and the International Newspaper Promotion Association reveals dramatic growth in the Newspaper in Education program.

The survey of about 1,700 U.S. daily newspapers showed that nearly half of the respondents (471 of 1,039) are sponsoring NIE in their locales.

A survey three years ago found that only about one in three newspapers (321 of 935 responding) were actively involved in NIE.

"It is gratifying that the NIE program has grown so rapidly in recent years," said Frank Daniels Jr., chairman and president of ANPA Foundation and president and publisher of the Raleigh (N.C.) News & Observer and Times. "Newspapers are an inexpensive textbook that have meaning to all students, and it is fortunate for the students that the schools are taking advantage of it."

The new survey, conducted earlier this year, shows that the average NIE program involves 48 schools and 60 teachers, distributes 30,000 newspapers annually to schools, has an annual budget of more than $11,000 and has been in operation for about four and a half years.

According to the survey, the largest concentration of NIE programs is in the Midwest, followed by the South, East and West, respectively.

Hines is director of the ANPA Foundation.

30 million distributed

The 471 responding newspapers with NIE programs distributed nearly 30 million newspapers annually to schools. About 65 percent are sold at half price, 30 percent are provided to the schools without charge and 5 percent are sold at full price.

Nearly two-thirds of the newspapers currently sponsoring NIE programs provide classroom manuals and/or booklets; half provide filmstrips; and about a third provide activity cards. Approximately 62 percent of the newspapers make this material available to the schools free of charge. Seventy-five percent offer teacher workshops ranging from one-half to two days. Seven percent have workshops for parents.

The survey found that NIE programs are run by the marketing/promotion department(s) (42 percent), the circulation department (36 percent), the news department (18 percent) and other departments (11 percent). (Percentages here total more than 100 percent because of an overlap in responsibility at many newspapers.)

More than three-quarters of the respondents said they have one full-time staff member assigned to NIE, while 1 percent have more than five.

Reasons for non-participation

Most newspapers without an NIE program said they lack adequate staff and revenues to support one, while about 20 percent said they did not know how to start one.

Fourteen percent of those newspapers not now participating in NIE said they plan to begin in 1980.

About 4 percent said they did not think the NIE concept worthwhile and 3 percent said they had never heard of NIE.

In 1978, Linda Skover, ANPA Foundation's field services advisor, visited 44 newspapers. Of the 17 newspapers that had no program at the time of her visit, 14 are now sponsoring NIE.

Also last year, nine newspapers sent NIE managers to the Foundation's offices in Reston, Va., for consultation and training. The Foundation staff also reached approximately 1,000 educators through workshops and meetings and made NIE presentations to 13 newspaper associations.

"We hope those newspapers that have not been visited will get in touch so we can assist them in getting started on an NIE program," said Foundation Chairman and President Daniels. "As the need for additional staff assistance develops, the Foundation will endeavor to find sufficient funds to serve our constituency." □

Tracing NIE's roots. . .

The concept of what is today the "Newspaper in Education" program can be traced to the 1930's when The New York Times began providing colleges and schools throughout the country with newspapers, supplements and curriculum aids.

A few other newspapers began similar programs in the 1940's.

However, it was not until 1955 that the idea gained real momentum. In a survey of more than 5,000 secondary school students in Des Moines, Iowa, it was found that 30 to 40 percent did no reading outside of the classroom.

As a result of the survey, the Des Moines Register, with the cooperation of major, national, educational organizations, urged the formation of what was originally called the "Newspaper in the Classroom" program. The International Circulation Managers Association subsequently began funding summer university workshops for teachers on the use of newspapers in the classroom, with about 100 teachers trained each year.

In 1958, ANPA—and later ANPA Foundation—assumed responsibility for the program.

Whereas in its formative days, NIE concentrated on helping teachers develop a two-week course teaching about newspapers, the emphasis changed in the 1960's to newspapers themselves.

By the mid-1970's, many newspapers had hired their own Newspaper in Education managers—many of them former educators. Some of the larger newspapers created "educational services departments" with several staff members.

Today, hundreds of newspapers in the United States, Canada and overseas sponsor programs in which the newspaper is used as a supplemental "textbook" in classrooms at all educational levels. Educators report that a newspaper's timeliness and readability make it a perfect tool to aid in teaching social studies, language, politics, science, writing, mathematics and nearly all other subjects. Parents support the program because it encourages children to form strong reading habits and opens the minds of young people to the world around them.

Foundation activites

As the NIE program has changed, so, too, has ANPA Foundation. The Foundation once ran most of the teacher workshops and developed most of the NIE materials. Today, it serves as an informational clearinghouse for newspapers conducting these activites.

The Foundation holds an annual conference for NIE program development, conducts seminars to help NIE instructors become more proficient in presenting teacher workshops and provides help, either on-site or by phone or mail in starting or expanding NIE programs.

Two Foundation newsletters and other Foundation-produced NIE publications, including an annual bibliography listing more than 100 curriculum guides available from newspapers in the U.S. and Canada, keep NIE participants abreast of latest developments.

NIE programs have expanded into virtually all grade levels and far beyond the classroom. Newspapers are being used for educational purposes in such community facilities as prisons, mental institutions and nursing homes. Many newspapers have added editorial features aimed at educating and entertaining young people at home—often written to allow parents and children to share reading activities.

Newspapers have formed state and regional NIE groups. Several state departments of education have endorsed the program to the point of sponsoring NIE coordinators to reach educators throughout the state. Major national and regional organizations—ICMA, the International Newspaper Promotion Association, the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, the Inland Daily Press Association, among others—maintain committees to support NIE among their members. And NIE is a top priority of the Newspaper Readership Project. □

Government control of mass media selected as topic for college debates

The National University Educational Association has selected as a topic for the 1979-1980 academic year intercollegiate debate: "Resolved: That the federal government should significantly strengthen the regulation of mass media communication in the United States."

ANPA Foundation has prepared an information packet which will be distributed to participating colleges upon request. It contains six freedom-of-the-press speeches, a bibliography and a "Facts About Newspapers 1979" booklet.

Some 6,000 students at 900 colleges are expected to participate in the debate, according to Gerald H. Sanders, president of the American Forensic Association. The debate season, which opened in late September, will conclude in April with a national debate tournament at the University of Arizona at Tucson.

For information about the packet and a 1979-1980 debate schedule, contact Robb Deigh, Foundation publications specialist, at The Newspaper Center. □

AEJ moving to USC

The Association for Education in Journalism—the major organization of journalism teachers at the college level—plans to establish central offices at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles by July 1, 1980.

Members approved the move in connection with a vote to raise membership fees at the recent, annual AEJ convention in Houston.

The new offices will consolidate membership, communication and printing activities currently housed in three locations. The University of Southern California will contribute office space, some equipment and certain staff assistance. □

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If the International Typographical Union and The Newspaper Guild cannot resolve differences blocking a merger, then they should go to the AFL-CIO for a solution, according to Bertram A. Powers, president of New York City's "Big Six" ITU local.

"I am not saying arbitration," Powers said in the final hours of the ITU's recent convention. "I am saying have some way to get us together and give us a document that we can vote on so that we can, once and for all, decide are we just *talking* merger, or do we mean it? De we want to have one union? I suggest again that they get together and present an idea, negotiate an agreement wherever you can, and if you cannot, let someone give you an answer and get it to us for a vote."

The division of authority among the officers of the proposed, new union remains one of the unresolved issues. The two merger committees have agreed that the president and the treasurer of a merged union will come from the ITU. "But," as Guild President Charles A. Perlik Jr. told the ITU convention delegates, "we haven't agreed on what exactly I will do."

Other merger elements not agreed upon include:

- servicing of local unions
- strike authority and procedure
- minimum local dues
- pensions
- retention of legal, pension and investment counselors

Items which have been agreed upon include:

- industry jurisdiction over graphic arts, newspapers, other news and advertising media "and other interests deemed to be in the best interests of the organization"
- headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colo., with regional offices in Washington, D.C., and Canada
- active member, international dues based on a 1.1 percentage of total earnings, $7 of which would be allocated to the general fund and the remainder to a defense fund
- inclusion of ITU General Laws "where applicable"
- bargaining duty to rest with the local union
- strike conduct to be vested in the local governing body
- no locals to be ordered to merge
- assets and liabilities of both unions to become the property of the new union upon merger
- members of former Guild locals or newly established locals to be ineligible to participate in the ITU mortuary fund or printers' home

Understanding asked

The ITU Merger Negotiating Committee, in submitting its report to the convention's Committee on Graphic Arts Unions Merger, asked for an understanding "of the enormity of the undertaking of merging two unions of different makeups."

The convention committee's final report stated: "There is an increased realization among members of your committee that merger negotiations must be concluded soon, or it will be too late."

During debate, a committee member explained the meaning of that statement, as follows:

"We are talking about the international election, and it is coming up. We can't see this thing lying back on the back burner until after we decide who our international officers for next year are going to be." Several delegates objected to union politics being brought into the debate.

Another delegate stated:

"Those who think that we can get more favorable terms for merger by delaying are just not thinking the matter through. Today the ITU has little more than 50,000 working members, the Guild a little more than 30,000. Obviously the Guild must take recognition of that. Following the merger the ITU will have correspondingly more delegates at the founding convention, and that much more strength and influence in the founding convention as a result of it. But the ITU is losing 4,000 to 5,000 working members a year and there is no reversal of the trend in sight. In four years' time we would be little more than on a par with the Guild, with less chance of having greater influence on the course of the new union. So those who advocate a slow, deliberate course are being self-defeating."

Unanimously adopted

The committee's report, finally adopted unanimously, concluded: "Your committee insists that we submerge all things that may be peculiar to ITU and Guild members and get on with the business of creating an entirely new organization. . . . Your committee insists that we achieve a structural merger in the immediate future between the ITU and TNG."

The delegates approved a resolution urging the merger negotiating committee "to meet as frequently and as long as necessary to accomplish the goal of a finalized merger document."

ITU President Joe Bingel told the delegates he would attempt to set a date for the next meeting of the merger negotiating committees. □

ITU may expand jurisdiction

By Clark Newsom
presstime labor writer

The International Typographical Union, flushed with $1.1 million in its organization fund and buoyed by its success in organizing the advertising department of The Pittsburgh Press, will conduct a referendum in November on whether to expand its jurisdiction to embrace "all branches of the graphic arts, news and advertising media and communications industry."

The ITU constitution now states that the union's jurisdiction consists of "all branches of the printing and kindred trades."

The proposition (No. 100) was approved at the union's recent, 121st annual convention in St. Paul, Minn.

If ratified by the membership, the amendment can be expected to intensify organizational activity by the ITU.

The ITU employs four full-time staff organizers and provides matching funds for organizational efforts at the local level. In addition, the union has been receiving organizational assistance from the AFL-CIO, including field organizer Charlotte Roe, who was instrumental in the union's 101-88 representation-election victory in the advertising department of the Press. The publisher is contesting the election, alleging that the union misrepresented pension plans.

The convention report of the Committee on Organization listed 24 successful organizing campaigns in Canada during the past year. In Alberta, the committee noted, a new organizational survey "shows a potential for many new members in this province." Negotiation activity is also underway with the Canadian Printing Trades Union—which broke away from the ITU in 1932—toward the possibility of a reunification.

Dues may be lowered

The convention approved a proposition which, if approved by the membership in this fall's referendum, will lower dues, effective Jan. 1.

The union's constitution now provides that dues will be paid on 1 percent of *total* earnings. The amendment would change that to 1 percent of *straight-time* earnings.

The proposition (No. 92) was bitterly debated. As one delegate stated: "What good is organizing 20,000 members into a union that is on the verge of bankruptcy? That is not the solution, to keep lowering the dues, and don't you think the employers, the publishers, aren't going to be watching this referendum, if it goes to referendum? As we weaken ourselves, they will get more brazen. If we think we have problems now, if this referendum, if it goes to referendum, ever goes over, we will really see problems then."

In an effort to retain the membership of state and federal employees, the convention approved another proposed, constitutional amendment (Proposition No. 102). It would exempt those prohibited from striking from paying an additional, one-half percent assessment for the strike fund.

Mailer-Printer relations

To soothe relations between mailers and printers, the convention adopted a resolution calling on union locals "to set aside any differences and join in discussions on . . . all subjects of mutual interest which will result in a stronger international union, for the benefit of all members."

Locals representing mailers and printers have been at odds over finding slots for displaced printers in newspaper mailrooms.

> *"There are over 1,768 [sic] daily newspapers in the United States and Canada today but typographical unions represent employees in less than 500 of them. Mailers are represented in less than 200, the Guild represents employees in approximately 160, and the pressmen are represented in less than 400. It is no wonder the publishers are prepared to take us on."*—Allan J. Heritage, Third Vice President, International Typographical Union, August 1979 Typographical Journal

VDT safety

The delegates approved two resolutions concerning work on video display terminals.

One noted that "toxic chemicals and the use of video display terminals could pose a potential hazard to the health of employees in the printing and publishing industry" and urged local unions to seek "comprehensive health and safety language in collective agreements."

The other put the union on record as "expressing a deep concern as to the possible ill effects of CRTs (cathode ray tubes) and VDTs on our members' health . . . ."

Strike benefits

The convention rejected a proposition submitted by the New York City delegation to remove the strike-benefit ceiling of $150 a week. The Committee on Laws noted that the proposal, if adopted, would strain the strike fund and could trigger a dues hike.

The report of the Committee on Strikes stated that just prior to the convention, the union was paying more than $26,700 a week in strike benefits.

In an apparent reference to the current, unauthorized strike against the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Times-Leader, the committee noted that ITU locals "should understand that participation in a unity committee or other form of coordinated bargaining does not mean that the ITU Bylaws regarding strike action may be ignored. Locals seeking strike sanction must do so in the manner provided by ITU laws in all situations."

The Wilkes-Barre delegation withdrew a proposition designed to override the

decision of the ITU Executive Council denying benefits to the Wilkes-Barre strikers.

Apprentices, training center

The report of the Committee on Apprentices, Automation and Technical Training noted that the number of apprentice members was reduced from 1,575 in June 1978 to 1,401 a year later. "Most commercial-field and many newspaper managements are still reluctant to enlist and train apprentices," the report noted.

The ITU Training Center in Colorado Springs, Colo., generated much discussion. In 1978, only 171 students took courses there, contrasted with nearly 600 in 1974.

The convention did not enact any changes in the ITU General Laws. □

NLRB orders bargaining with Guild members at Greensboro papers

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Greensboro (N.C.) News and Record to bargain with The Newspaper Guild over terms of an initial contract covering employees in the editorial and news departments.

A three-member panel of the NLRB adopted an earlier ruling by an administrative law judge that the company had violated the Taft-Hartley Act by refusing to bargain and "refusing to furnish the union with information relevant and necessary to the intelligent discharge of the union's collective bargaining responsibilities," [ANPA Labor and Personnel Relations Bulletin 6532, p. 183].

The NLRB denied the publisher's request for oral argument, finding that the record and briefs "adequately present the issues and the positions of the parties."

The Guild was certified in 1977 following an election in which the employees voted 55-43 in favor of the union.

(The Greensboro News Company and Greensboro Newspaper Guild, 244 NLRB No. 117) □

Union agent misstated dues, but board certifies election

A union agent's misrepresentation of monthly dues to the Graphic Arts International Union, made during an employee meeting the night before a decertification election at the Cadillac (Mich.) Evening News, was not "a substantial departure from the truth" which would warrant setting aside the results of the election, a three-member panel of the National Labor Relations Board has decided.

Following a 15-12 vote, the union was certified in January 1978 to represent a unit of editorial, advertising and production employees.

A year later one of the employees filed a petition with the NLRB for a decertification election. It was conducted in February 1979, and the vote was again 15-12 in favor of the union.

The publisher filed an objection to conduct affecting the results of the election, contending that the union agent's statement that dues would amount to "about $4.50 or $5 per month," approximately $1.25 less than they actually were, was a "substantial misrepresentation which may reasonably be expected to have had a significant impact" on the election.

The regional office agreed with the publisher and recommended that the election be set aside and a new one directed.

The board panel reversed that recommendation and recertified the union as bargaining agent.

The regional office had relied on a 1962 decision in which the NLRB found a $1 misrepresentation of monthly dues warranted setting aside an election.

The board panel in the recent case noted that significant economic changes had occurred since the 1962 case and that "inflation alone would serve to make the dollar amount much less important today."

(Cadillac Evening News and Graphic Arts International Union, 244 NLRB No. 83) □

Labor board tells ITU to rescind fines of printers who crossed picket line

The National Labor Relations Board recently ruled that Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 (ITU) violated the Taft-Hartley Act by fining five former members who crossed the union's picket line and continued to work during a labor dispute with a commercial printer in Washington, D.C.*

The individuals had mailed letters of resignation to the union during the dispute with Photo-Typography Inc., but the union maintained that they had not fully met the resignation provisions of its bylaws. Each was found guilty and fined $5,000.

The company then filed charges with the NLRB. The parties waived a hearing before an administrative law judge and the case was transferred to the board. A three-member NLRB panel noted that in a recent decision involving the ITU [*TKB International Corporation t/a Hendricks-Miller Typographical Company*, 240 NLRB No. 114 (1979)], the board held that the bylaws did not bar resignations. The union was ordered to rescind the unlawful fines.

(Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 and Photo-Typography Inc., 243 NLRB No. 111) □

*The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco subsequently ruled that a union can fine former members who cross a picket line. In *NLRB v. Machinists Local 1327* the court held that the union did not violate the Taft-Hartley Act by fining three of its members who, during a strike, had resigned, crossed a picket line and returned to work.

Government moves on discrimination front

Religion

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is proposing a revision of its "Guidelines on Discrimination Because of Religion" which would require employers to explore "all possible methods" of reasonably accommodating the religious beliefs of both job applicants and employees.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 created an obligation to provide reasonable accommodation for the religious practices of an employee or prospective employee, unless to do so would create an "undue hardship."

The EEOC noted that in 1977, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Trans World Airlines Inc. v. Hardison* that an employer cannot be required to sustain more than a *de minimis* cost in accommodating an employee's religious practices. In addition, the court held that an employer is not required to violate the seniority rights of some employees to accommodate the religious needs of others.

The EEOC said, in proposing the revised guidelines, that the court's interpretation of an undue hardship "led to much confusion in the employment sector."

The commission intends to clarify its position that an employer's refusal to accommodate can be justified only when there are no workable alternatives such as voluntary substitutes, flexible scheduling or changes in job assignments.

"The infrequent payment of premium wages for a substitute or the payment of premium wages while a more permanent accommodation is being sought are costs which an employer can be required to bear as a means of providing a reasonable accommodation," the proposed guidelines state.

Responding to the issue of religious objections to payment of union dues, the EEOC noted that some collective-bargaining agreements include a provision that each employee must join the labor organization or pay the union a sum equivalent to dues. "When an employee's religious practices do not permit compliance with such a provision," the EEOC said, "the labor organization must accommodate the employee by permitting him or her to donate a sum equivalent to dues to a charitable organization other than one associated with the employee's religion."

The guidelines were published in the Sept. 14 Federal Register and will be open for public comment until Dec. 13. □

Handicapped

Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act may be amended to include discrimination against the handicapped.

The U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources has approved 11-1 legislation (S 446) to extend Title VII's protection to handicapped workers not covered by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973—which applies only to federal contractors.

The proposed "Equal Employment for Handicapped Individuals Act of 1979" defines a handicapped person as one who has "a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of such person's major life activities." Alcoholism and drug abuse are excluded under the definition.

The AFL-CIO has endorsed the legislation. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce endorses employment of the handicapped but objects to giving the EEOC responsibility for enforcement of the proposed law.

EEOC Chair Eleanor Holmes Norton, testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities, said the agency might need an additional $24 million a year for enforcement. □

NLRB elections

Tallahassee (Fla.) Democrat, IPGCU: Pressroom employees recently voted 9-6 against further representation by Pressmen's Union No. 193. Results of the decertification election were certified after the NLRB regional director overruled the union's objection to the manner in which the board's agent conducted the election. The complaint centered around the selection of the company cafeteria as the polling place and "the failure to subsequently close the total facility to all except the 16 participating employees." The NLRB official noted that the union earlier had agreed to that location.

(NLRB Case No. 12-RD-400)

Sacramento (Calif.) Bee, IAM: Machinists voted 4-2 against further representation by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, District Lodge No. 190, Local Lodge No. 2182.

(NLRB Case No. 20-RM-2267)

Beverly (Mass.) Times, IPGCU: Editorial department employees voted 12-4 against representation by Printing and Graphic Communications Local 776.

(NLRB Case No. 1-RC-16044)

Lockport (N.Y.) Union Sun & Journal, ITU: Advertising department employees voted 5-3 in favor of representation by Buffalo-Niagara Typographical Union No. 5.

(NLRB Case No. 3-RC-7373) □

Court overrules NLRB on excluding secretaries

The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago has ruled that *all* secretaries working in a confidential capacity—not just those whose work involves labor relations—are excluded from coverage under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The decision overruled the National Labor Relations Board, which would exclude only secretaries involved in formulating and carrying out labor-relations policies.

The court relied on a 1974 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court which held that Congress intended to exclude from the protection of the act all employees properly classified as "managerial."

(HC REMC v. NLRB, 101 LRRM 3027) □

Arbiter upholds publisher on substitute hiring issue

The San Francisco Newspaper Agency did not violate a labor agreement by refusing to allow composing-room employees with guaranteed, lifetime jobs to employ substitutes on an indefinite basis, according to a recent arbitration.

Bay Area Typographical Union No. 21 had challenged the company's refusal, citing the ITU General Laws and an arbitration decision involving the Baltimore Sun [ANPA Labor and Personnel Relations Bulletin, 1977 volume, p. 548].

However, the arbiter in the latest case, Daniel J. Dykstra, found that the practices in Baltimore were "clearly distinguishable" from those in San Francisco.

He concluded:

"I recognize, of course, that the union argues that in order to preserve that guarantee it is necessary to maintain a substitute in the place of the situation holder, but it seems clear that contract language and practice recognize that the guaranteed situation holder has an independent right to return without loss of position or priority. It is further significant to note that despite the recognized right of the foreman to lay off a priority substitute at the end of a week following the 30-day period, no reference is made in the attrition agreement to substitution nor is any restriction placed on that authority." □

Insurance claim denied

The Detroit Free Press was upheld recently in a dispute with Teamsters Local 372 over group life insurance coverage.

Arbitrator Gabriel N. Alexander rejected the union's contention that the Free Press was liable as a guarantor of life insurance benefits for which it had promised to obtain coverage.

"I conclude that the publisher fulfilled its obligation when it purchased a group term life insurance policy in a standard form," he said.

The publisher had agreed in the current labor agreement to provide, at no cost to the employees, an additional $5,000 life insurance benefit effective July 1, 1977. Employees could continue to participate in another plan providing $5,000 coverage, but premiums for that policy were shared by the publisher and the employees.

The policy with the new insurance company required that an employee be "actually at work" on the effective date in order to be covered. Other clauses in the policy provided for coverage to become effective at some later date for employees who were not at work on the policy date.

Denied second $5,000

The dispute stemmed from the death of an employee on Oct. 29, 1977, who had gone on sick leave June 18, 1977. The beneficiary received $5,000 under the old policy but was denied the additional $5,000 in the new policy.

The union contended that the publisher was liable for the death benefit the new insurance company refused to pay because the labor agreement did not include a requirement of "active employment."

"The critical question in this case," Alexander said, "is whether the publisher fulfilled his obligation to provide insurance as specified in the settlement agreement. That question turns on how one reads the phrase, 'The publisher will provide group term life insurance for regular full-time employees. . . .'

"Upon consideration of the evidence and arguments, I conclude that the company's interpretation of the words is more reasonable than the union's and I will therefore deny the grievance." □

Employee denied full vacation days for taking leave

Arbitrator Arthur R. Porter Jr. ruled in a recent award that the Toledo (Ohio) Blade properly denied full vacation benefits in 1978 to an employee who took a 90-day personal leave of absence in 1977.

During her leave from May 1-July 31, 1977, the employee explored opportunities for other employment. The company prorated the grievant's vacation days, awarding her 11 days in 1978 rather than 15 days.

The union argued that there had been no break in grievant's six years of service and that she was entitled to 15 days under the terms of the labor agreement. In addition, it pointed to the ITU General Laws which state: "Local unions may establish regulations permitting a situation holder, or a substitute having established priority standing, to engage in pursuits other than at the trade for a period not to exceed 90 calendar days in any 12-month period without loss of situation or priority. . . ."

The company pointed out that union members who serve in union offices which take them away from work for various periods of time receive prorated vacation pay. Prorating of vacations for employees on leave of absence was never discussed by the parties at the time of contract negotiations, the company noted.

Porter held that it was not the intent of either the General Laws or the contract "to give credit to (grievant) for the time off work as time worked for the purpose of vacation benefits."

In addition to the merits of the case, Typographical Union No. 63 also requested the arbitrator to consider the issue of reimbursement of costs for members of the union who participated in the preparation and presentation of the union's case. Porter ruled that the company was not required to pay for the time spent by union members in negotiating and preparing the case for arbitration. The union had requested $1,000. □

New York Times sustained in copy-processing dispute

Arbitration Board Chairman Daniel Kornblum recently decided that The New York Times did not violate its labor agreement with Typographical Union No. 6 (ITU) by allowing newsroom employees to process certain data entry material.

The material in dispute initially concerned the 1977 New York City primary-election results supplied to the publisher by News Election Service, a local wire service.

Until the fall of 1977, this information was processed as "hard copy"—that is, sent to the composing room after editing in the newsroom. During that fall, editorial employees experimented with the idea of processing the election material directly into a video display terminal in the newsroom via a "template," a format model reflecting in numerical sequence all the city's major voting districts alongside the names of the various candidates running in the primary.

After the polls closed, election results were supplied to the assigned reporter via telephone or wire service machine. The reporter then typed them directly on the VDT.

This method subsequently was adopted by the Times in the processing of "Weather Everywhere," a wire service supplying hourly temperatures and weather conditions.

The union acknowledged that the use of the VDT template was akin to an "inside input story," but it labeled the material itself as "hard copy" because it could be processed routinely in the composing room.

The agreement between the Times and the union provides that "all news and editorial copy in any form (electronic, tape, scanner ready or hard copy) sent to the composing room will be processed provided that the publisher shall not accept outside input from other than regularly leased, generally recognized wire services and regularly used, generally recognized syndicates. Material received from bureaus, reporters or editors of the publisher's newspaper wherever located will be considered input."

The panel found that the disputed material could not be classified as "hard copy," that "the makeup of the template is not a composing room function," and concluded that "the publisher's treatment of the two items in dispute has not been in violation of the special agreement." □

Additional arbitration decisions

The Baltimore Sun, Guild: Bernard Cushman ruled that an employee who suffered headaches after the theft of her eyeglasses was entitled to paid sick leave.

The Detroit News, Teamsters: Edwin R. Teple decided two preliminary issues involving subpoenas and enlargement of the basis for discharge of a circulation department employee accused of padding newspaper returns.

The New York Times, Guild: Monroe Berkowitz upheld the publisher's decision to deny vacation pay to an employee who did not perform any work during the year.

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Guild: J. Ross Hunter Jr. concluded that the parties were not obligated to negotiate either new classifications or rates of pay for employees assigned to VDTs "except slotmen/women."

The Toronto Star, Guild: Martin Teplitsky ruled that a circulation employee was entitled to another, six-month trial period as a district representative after his original one was cut to five months.

The Washington Post, Guild: Harold G. Gamser found that even though an editorial employee had worked full time for more than two years prior to his termination, the grievant was a temporary employee and not entitled to back pay.

The Washington Post, Guild: Howard G. Gamser reinstated without back pay an employee in the advertising department who was discharged following a scuffle with his supervisor.

The Washington Post, IAM: Seymour Strongin found "no merit" in the union's contention that the wage rate of Post engineers was tied to the rates of engineers at other employers in the area. □

Newspaper upheld in setting days off

The Houston Chronicle was entitled to limit the manner in which employees scheduled days off to compensate for holidays falling during their vacations, Arbitrator John P. Owen concluded in a recent decision.

The labor agreement with the South Texas Newspaper Printing Pressmen's and Graphic Communications Union provided that if a holiday occurred during an employee's vacation, the foreman, "by mutual consent," would schedule a compensating day.

The dispute arose when the company unilaterally adopted a policy of requiring employees due compensating days either to take them before their next scheduled vacation or to have them added to that vacation.

The union argued that the compensating days belonged to the employees rather than the foreman and had to be scheduled "by mutual consent" as required by the contract.

The company pointed out that if employees were allowed to "bank" their compensating days off, it could create a serious shortage of press operators at year end.

The union also attempted to invoke a "status quo" provision in the contract which required that "conditions prevailing prior to the time a difference arises shall be preserved unchanged until a final decision of the matter at issue shall have been reached," but the arbiter found the contract language was "sufficiently general to give rise to controversy." □

Computers revolutionizing circulation

Computers, which have revolutionized the news and production departments of newspapers across North America, now are being introduced into circulation departments. In fact, a survey conducted earlier this year by the International Circulation Managers Association found that at least 57 newspaper operations in 26 states have computerized circulation systems.

Interest is so great that more than 300 newspaper executives are gathering in Dallas Oct. 2-3 for the first-ever Circulation Computer Systems Symposium, cosponsored by ANPA, ICMA and the Institute of Newspaper Controllers and Finance Officers.

In the article below, one circulation director describes what the installation and implementation of a computerized circulation system has meant to his newspaper.

By Edward L. Bennett

The Baltimore Sunpapers' circulation computer system gives us control over data that are vital to our operation.

It enables us to deal quickly and efficiently with customer requests, complaints and problems. It permits us to analyze sales, stops, complaints and coverage by route, district, zone and ZIP Code. It provides us with management reports which enable us to react quickly to opportunities, and it soon will enable us to offer Target Market Coverage.

With the addition of the new one, we now have two systems, operating in concert with each other.

The old system produces our Audit Bureau of Circulations records and accounts for all newspapers printed, both paid and non-paid. It produces our bills and does our circulation accounting. It provides us with delinquent collection reports and produces our press orders. It provides us with draw (number of newspapers in a bundle) comparisons by route, district and zone. These comparisons are measured against last year, last month and last week.

The system produces a delivery manifest for each driver. It analyzes our street-sales circulation by route and district, including an analysis of returns. It furnishes us with limited transportation data and pay-by-mail capabilities. It also gives us computerized billing of our U.S. mail subscriptions and our Newspaper in Education program.

Although we were proud of our old system, we recognized two years ago that an expanded system would give us more opportunities to serve our subscribers and our advertisers, enable us to market our products more intelligently and to improve control of the massive data needed to support our field organization.

The new system

We secured an address base from two sources and merged these lists to give us the addresses in our Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. We then converted our router wheel—a rotating list of subscribers—to computer routing. This was far more difficult than we had anticipated because our router wheel was not nearly as accurate as we had thought. We also had to add 17,000 streets to our routing. We were surprised at how many variables there are for each street name.

We felt a great need to get more control over new starts. We computerized this system in such a way that the computer refuses to duplicate orders and refuses to process orders written in non serviced areas. We receive a weekly recap of all orders, categorized by source and analyzed by route and district in which each was written. This report further provides us with the accumulated number of orders in the district, and it shows us the increase/decrease status of the draw compared to the orders written.

We then computerized our draw-change procedure, converting from an IBM 357 punch-card system to a terminal operation. This marked the beginning of merging the old and the new systems.

Messages to carriers (starts, stops, complaints, etc.) were changed from a four-part, written form system to a mini-printout system. Each carrier now receives one copy of a printout showing his starts, stops and complaints for that day. The carrier's supervisor then gets a printout on numbers of all transactions in his district.

We started to enter all starts, stops and complaints in the computer system with the system matching them against our address base. We printed a route list for each carrier showing all addresses on his or her route, and the carrier, in turn, furnished us with a customer list by simply checking the addresses delivered.

These steps enabled us to start building a history on each subscriber—a record of all calls to start, stop, complain or give us some other message regarding newspaper delivery. The record file holds

Bennett is circulation director for the Baltimore Sunpapers.

departments

nine months of starts and stops, and 90 days of complaints.

These steps also enabled us to recall and compile the reasons for stops and to recall the complaint record for any carrier or district manager.

The vacation-restarts system is one of the outstanding features of the system. The computer cuts the draw, stores the information, recalls the start on the correct day, adds the paper to the draw and notifies the carrier. It also tells how many restarts we have on file for each future date.

The system has provided us with a valuable sales tool. Using the address base and the carrier's route list, we now get information showing our penetration of route, district, zone and ZIP Code. The system also furnishes us with data comparing coverage of the morning, evening and Sunday Sunpapers.

On-line in August

On Aug. 1 we went "on-line" with the system. Our customer service representatives now are able to look at all these data while talking with the customer.

Our next step will be to merge the old pay-by-mail system with the new "on-line" data. This will enable us to identify a pay-by-mail customer while taking a stop, complaint or message. It also will automatically give the customer credit for vacation time.

We use a Honeywell 2040 computer for our old system and a Hewlett Packard 3000 for our new system. We have 24 terminals in our Circulation Department. CIRC Inc. provided the system and guided us through each step of the installation. Our entire staff gave us outstanding cooperation throughout the transition period. The Sunpapers conducted a training/motivation program to smooth this process.

We do not intend to stop where we are now. We intend to use the computer in every way possible to help our customers, our managers and our field staff. □

Circulation Department computers enable Baltimore Sun to keep track of subscribers

Newspapers with computerized circulation systems

Responding to a survey conducted earlier this year by the International Circulation Managers Association, the following newspapers reported that they have computerized their circulation systems.

Arizona
Scottsdale Daily Progress

California
Oakland Tribune
San Jose Mercury-News
Los Angeles Times*
San Mateo Times*

Florida
Miami Herald
West Palm Beach Post-Times
St. Augustine Record*

Georgia
Augusta Chronicle-Herald

Idaho
Lewiston Morning Tribune +

Illinois
Champaign Morning Courier
Joliet Herald-News
Moline Daily Dispatch*
Waukegan News-Sun*

Iowa
Cedar Rapids Gazette

Kansas
Pittsburg Morning Sun*

Kentucky
Henderson Gleaner-Journal*
Frankfort State Journal +

Maine
Bangor Daily News*
Portland Press Herald and Express*

Maryland
Baltimore Sun

Massachusetts
Beverly Times
Christian Science Monitor
North Adams Transcript
Salem Evening News
Woburn Daily Times +

Minnesota
Minneapolis Star and Tribune
Rochester Post-Bulletin*
St. Cloud Daily Times*

Mississippi
Jackson Clarion-Ledger and News

Missouri
St. Joseph News-Press and Gazette

New Hampshire
Dover Daily Democrat

New Jersey
Burlington County Times
Gloucester County Times
Hackensack Record*

New York
Albany Capital Newspapers
Hudson Register Star*
Utica Newspapers +

Ohio
Toledo Blade

Oregon
Portland Oregonian and Oregon Journal

Pennsylvania
Beaver Bulletin
Doylestown Daily Intelligencer
Bucks County Times
Philadelphia Bulletin
Philadelphia Daily News*
New Kensington Valley News Dispatch +

Texas
Dallas Morning News
Lubbock Avalanche Journal
Marshall News-Messenger
San Antonio Light
San Antonio Express-News*

Utah
Salt Lake City Tribune and Deseret News*

Virginia
Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and Ledger-Star

Washington
Bellingham Herald
Seattle Times
Yakima Herald-Republic

Wisconsin
Beloit Daily News +

*Subscribers only + Non-subscribers only

Newspapers need backup in case of power outage

The staff of a medium-sized daily is ready to put the first edition of that day's newspaper to bed. For a split second, the lights blink off and then on again. Suddenly, darkness engulfs the plant. The presses stop, the computers cease to function, all production comes to an abrupt halt.

The building is completely without electrical power and will be for the next 24 hours. Many of the newspaper's readers and advertisers are left unhappy, and it will suffer a substantial loss of revenue.

The preceding scenario is fictional. But the threat of a total, electric-power failure at a newspaper is real.

A sudden storm may scatter debris that will sever power lines. A skidding automobile may snap off a utility pole. The electric company may deliberately reduce the overall voltage by 5 to 8 percent (called a brownout) during especially heavy usage periods. In-plant interruptions also can occur because of short circuits or other conditions.

For all of these reasons and more, it is essential for newspaper executives to take proper precautions. They may wish to consider the use of an uninterruptible power supply (or "UPS") system, alternate electrical lines or a standby power system.

Newspapers should develop a case history of their interruptions and those which have occurred in nearby plants, as well. Utility companies also can furnish information on the likelihood of disturbances for a particular geographic area.

Once the case history has been completed, newspapers should determine the types of backup power sources that would be most useful for their operations.

This report was prepared by Fred L. Warner, ANPA/RI research associate, and Sandra Puncekar, **presstime** *technical writer.*

Short-term interruptions

Power interruptions can be short-term —a momentary loss of power—caused by:

- intolerable voltage—a fluctuation in the amplitude of the line voltage
- frequency excursion (sometimes called a brownout)—high or low frequencies outside the recommended limits
- short-term outage—power is lost completely for a short period of time

Short-term power outages are more common than long-term interruptions, and they can cause serious malfunctions in electronic equipment.

For short-term interruptions, a UPS system can be invaluable. This system, as defined by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, is one which provides continuous power without delay or transients (fluctuations) during any period when the normal power supply is incapable of performing acceptably.*

It does this by buffering or isolating the primary power source from the critical load to provide clean power, and by utilizing some form of energy storage to provide continuous power.

There are two types of UPS systems: Rotating systems are able to deliver uninterruptible power by converting kinetic energy contained in a rotating mass into electrical energy. They provide an excellent buffer between the primary power source and the critical load because of the electrical separation between the in-

*See *IEEE Recommended Practice for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*, published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers Inc., 345 E. 47th St., New York, N.Y. 100017.

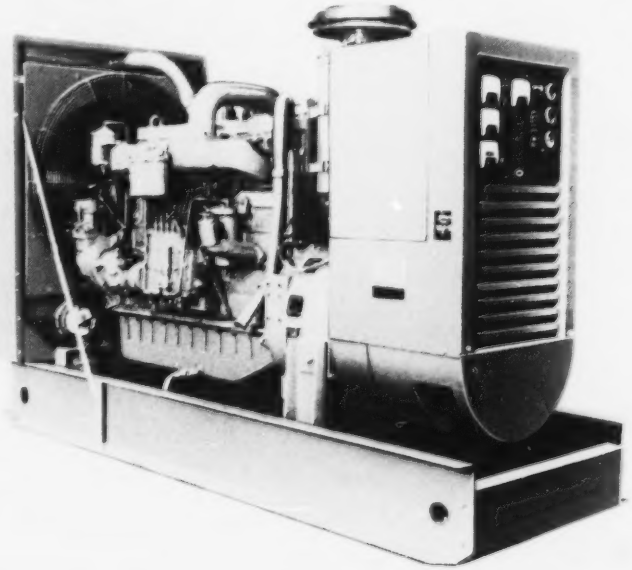


Figure 1

200 kw diesel generator set: weight, 5,930 lbs.; length, 114"; width, 44"; height, 71"

put and output. Static systems are electronic in nature and deliver uninterruptible power by converting battery-stored energy into ac power. The constant voltage characteristics of the battery provides buffering action between the primary power source and the critical load. [R.I. Bulletin 1274, Nov. 18, 1977.]

Long-term interruptions

Long-term interruptions (an extended loss of power) or blackouts can be caused by a number of different factors, such as broken power lines, downed poles, severe storms, etc. This type of disturbance may occur only once or twice a year, but it is the most serious form of power disruption, possibly cutting off electricity to an entire plant.

For long-term interruptions, newspapers have two alternatives.

The first is to ask the local utility company if it can provide alternate electrical lines from a second substation. While this solution may not provide complete protection, it is usually advantageous from an economical standpoint, depending upon the amount of risk involved.

The second alternative—and the one which provides the most complete protection—is the purchase of a standby power system. This system consists of an internal combustion engine that directly drives an electrical generator. The engine can be designed to operate with diesel fuel, gasoline, natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas. For large installations, a turbine rather than a reciprocating engine may be used in order to reduce the size.

The type of generator used is based upon the newspaper's normal electrical supply: that is, its voltage, frequency, phases and connections.

The switchover from electricity supplied by the utility company to that generated by the standby power system can be manual or automatic.

With the manual system, the newspaper must employ someone who is knowledgeable in the area of electronics so that he or she can activate the backup system and switch the plant over from the utility to the generator.* The operator needs quick access to the engine/generator set, because the engine must be started and allowed to reach a specific speed before the changeover of power supplies is made. This procedure could cost a newspaper valuable minutes.

A more expensive but quicker method is the automatic switchover in which automatic transfer switches have relays connected to the utility power supply. When the power fails, the relays start the engine after a prescribed delay. Once the generator has reached the proper voltage and frequency, the switch is automatically thrown and the electrical load is transferred to the standby unit. After the utility's power has returned to normal, again after a prescribed delay, power reverts to it.

Choosing the right system

To determine the capacity required for a standby power system, a detailed survey of electrical consumption must be made.

One book that can be helpful is *Standard Specifications for Standby Engine-Driven Generator Sets,* published by the Electrical Generating Systems Marketing Association, 435 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1717, Chicago, Ill. 60611. It contains a specification form which can be used for the initial survey. In addition, the book has details about available auxiliary and peripheral equipment, as well as installation requirements.

Next, it must be determined if a load is essential or nonessential, and what equipment may require exceptionally large amounts of electricity. For example:

- Is it necessary to use all of the lights, elevators or air conditioners?
- Can certain equipment be operated at less than full speed?
- Which machines have motors that require a sizable amount of starting current?
- Can the larger motors be started sequentially, thus resulting in a smaller engine/generator set and fewer line disturbances?

It is more likely that management will discover that the most essential piece of equipment—the press—is also the largest consumer of electricity.

To find the amount of electrical input needed for proper press-motor output, the efficiency of the press motor must be

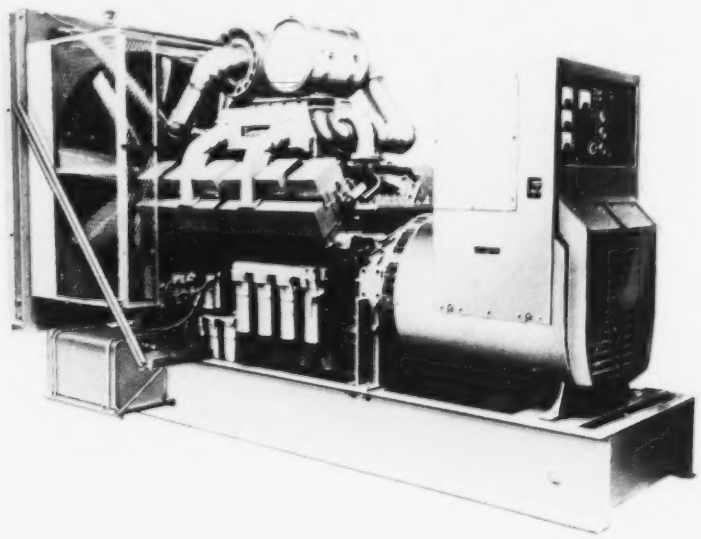


Figure 2

750 kw diesel generator set: weight, 16,500 lbs.; length, 154"; width, 63"; height, 97"

*Even during a power failure, the utility company is still electrically "connected" to a newspaper's plant. For this reason, a switch must be used to completely disconnect the utility's power lines from the standby generator. Otherwise, when the power is restored by the utility, the backup system can be severely damaged.

determined. This can be approximated by multiplying the motor's horsepower output by .85, thereby obtaining the kilowatt input. (For silicon-control-rectifier-drive motors with lower speeds and direct current, the input should be scaled down accordingly.) Examples of the electrical input needed for press motor output are shown in Table 1.

Once the survey has been completed, an approximate cost for the engine/generator set can be determined by examining Table 2.

A primary consideration in choosing a standby power system is the type of fuel which powers the engine.

Gasoline, natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas may not be readily available in large quantities, depending upon geographic location.

Diesel fuel is the most popular because emissions are less harmful, storage life is longer and diesel engines are rugged and dependable. Typical diesel engine/generator sets are shown on pages 40-41.

The amount of fuel that is stored is another important factor. Theoretically, a power outage can be widespread and lengthy. If sufficient fuel for a long period of time cannot be easily and safely stored at the newspaper plant, arrangements must be made with a local fuel distributor to truck the fuel to the facility. The distributor also could be without electrical power, and such a situation should be provided for. If the entire community is without power, this will have an effect on how much fuel is available.

Try to store the fuel in an area that is easily accessible to the engine/generator set. The space required for the standby system is not large, and it should be placed in fairly close proximity to the main electrical supply for the facility. The unit must also be cooled, and provisions must be made for an air supply and exhaust system.

One important advantage of a standby power system is that it can also be used as an electrical backup to a UPS system when the batteries run low.

A comprehensive economic study of the newspaper's facilities also should be made by an electrical engineer before any standby power system is purchased.

After purchasing an engine/generator set, management must establish a routine maintenance plan and steps to follow in an emergency situation. The system must be operational at all times, and since it is not frequently utilized, it is imperative that it be tested periodically. Plant maintenance personnel can generally perform all but the major service work, which is usually minimal because of infrequent usage. □

Table 1

Electrical input needed for press motor output

Press configuration	Press motor output Horsepower	Kilowatts*	Electrical input Kilowatts
8-unit Metro	540	402	460
8-unit Urbanite	150	112	128
6-unit Community	60	45	51

*1 Horsepower = .746 Kilowatts

NOTE: To determine letterpress motor output, use a comparable offset press

Table 2

Estimated installation and operational cost

Engine/generator set capacity, kw*	Cost with switchgear and controls
100	$ 14,000-$ 18,000
150	$ 22,000-$ 26,000
175	$ 25,000-$ 30,000
200	$ 29,000-$ 35,000
250	$ 36,000-$ 44,000
300	$ 43,000-$ 53,000
500	$ 72,000-$ 88,000
750	$108,000-$132,000

Installation costs can vary from $10 to $100 per kw output. To arrive at an estimate, average equipment and installation costs of $50-per-kw output were used.

Engine/generator set capacity, kw	Cost of equipment plus installation
100	$ 21,000
150	$ 31,500
175	$ 36,800
200	$ 42,000
250	$ 52,500
300	$ 63,000
500	$105,000
750	$157,500

Estimated operational costs vary from $.0035 to .077 per kw per running hour for service, maintenance and repair; $.055 per kw/hr for fuel. Fuel cost is based on No. 2 non-automotive diesel at 68 cents per gallon. This figure can be expected to rise. In most cases, the operational cost per kw will be higher than the local utility rate.

*Kilowatts *All costs furnished by Onan Corp.

The following is a partial list of manufacturers of engine/generator sets:

Allis/Chalmers Corp.
P.O. Box 512
Milwaukee, Wis. 53201

Caterpillar Corp.
100 Northeast Adams St.
Peoria, Ill. 61629

Cumming Engine Co.
4000 Fifth St.
Columbus, Ind. 47201

DMT Corp.
2864 S. 171st St.
New Berlin, Wis. 53151

General Electric
AC Motor & Generator Products Department
Schenectady, N.Y. 12304

Hawker Siddeley Diesels & Electronics Inc.
P.O. Box 91
Bridgewater, Conn. 06752

International Diesel Electric Co. Inc.
100 Midland Ave. Extension
Middletown, N.Y. 10940

Kato Engineering Co.
1467 First Ave., N.
Mankato, Minn. 56001

Morrison-Knudson Co. Inc.
Power Systems Division
1400 Vance St.
P.O. Box 1928
Rocky Mount, N.C. 27801

Onan Corp.
1400 73rd Ave. NE
Minneapolis, Minn. 55432

Sommer Electric Co.
1432 E. Louis Ave.
Elk Grove Village, Ill.

Power generators at three newspapers

Newspaper: Somerset (Pa.) Daily American (a.m.; circ.: 8,400)

Type of engine/generator installed: 150-horsepower Caterpillar diesel engine; 100-kw Kato generator

Manufacturer: Caterpillar Corp.; Kato Corp.

Year purchased: 1979

Cost: $15,500

Installation cost: $18,000 (to a local electrical contractor)

Service supplied by: Caterpillar's local agent, Beckwith Machinery

Switchover: Automatic

Delay period: 15 seconds

Load capacity: System will support the entire plant, including six-unit Goss Community press at full speed.

Location of engine/generator: Brick garage next to plant.

Available fuel supply and storage: 450 gallons of diesel fuel are stored in a tank on the plant site; 4,000 gallons (about a 70-day supply) are stored by a supplier at 1/2-cent-a-gallon per month. Arrangements have been made to truck the fuel from the supplier's facilities in case of emergencies.

Power failure history: Sporadic power outages due to severe thunderstorms. In 1975, a heavy snowstorm delayed the press run for 11 hours; many homes were without power for over a week.

Comments: "We're now considering the purchase of a battery-powered UPS system," says David H. Reiley, treasurer and business manager. "Although we have a protected directory on our editorial and business computers, a power outage would result in the loss of any information on the video display terminals because of the manual start-up for the engine/generator set.

"Since we installed the backup system in April, we haven't had to use it in an emergency, although most of the town was without power very recently. We check it periodically, though, to be sure it's operational." □

Newspaper: Concord (N.H.) Monitor (p.m.; circ.: 20,000)

Type of engine/generator installed: 276-horsepower Allis/Chalmers diesel engine; 150-kva Onan generator

Manufacturer: Allis/Chalmers; Onan Corp.

Year purchased: 1974

Cost: $15,000

Installation fees: $10,000

Service supplied by: Local individual with expertise in the electrical field

Switchover: Automatic

Delay period: Presently set at four minutes. The delay period is adjustable from one to 20 minutes. This newspaper set a longer delay period because temporary loss of power (three minutes or less) occurs somewhat frequently, but power is restored quickly by the utility.

Load capacity: System supplies enough power for the entire building, including air conditioning, a five-unit Goss Urbanite press at full speed and the front-end system.

Location of engine/generato.: A corner of the mailroom houses the engine/generator. To surround the unit and for acoustical purposes, two walls were erected out of cinder block filled with sand.

Available fuel supply and storage: 750 gallons of diesel fuel are stored underground.

Power failure history: Frequent predictions of brownouts and blackouts contributed more to the newspaper's decision to install a backup system than actual experience with power failures.

Comments: "We built in a 25-percent reserve capacity with our backup system when we installed it in 1974," reports George W. Wilson, president and publisher.

"With our four-minute delay, we won't lose anything that's on the hard disk, only what's on the VDT screen.

"We used the backup system about six times this year, mostly during the winter, but that was because of power fluctuations in the line voltage, rather than a total power failure. The fluctuations cause the VDTs to go on and off and cause all kinds of crazy variations in the electronic equipment." □

Newspaper: St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times (a.m.) and Evening Independent (p.m.); combined circ.: 225,000

Type of engine/generator installed: Downtown building—400-horsepower diesel engine, 250-kw Caterpillar generator; and 1,115-horsepower diesel engine, 750-kw Onan generator. Production facility—350-horsepower diesel engine, 200-kw Onan generator.

Manufacturer: Onan Corp.; Caterpillar Corp.

Years purchased: 1964, 1965 and 1974

Cost: $80,000

Installation fees: $10,000 to $15,000 per set

Service supplied by: In-house maintenance personnel

Switchover: Downtown building—automatic; production facility—manual (lighting is automatic)

Delay period: Downtown building—12 seconds; production facility—12 seconds for lighting, 30 minutes before the press would be on-line.

Load capacity: Downtown building—the two engine/generator sets supply enough electrical power for the entire facility, with the exception of some air conditioning, two (out of four) passenger elevators and some lighting.

An uninterruptible power supply system—Exide 250 kva—is used as a backup to the computers. The Exide system is made up of 191 batteries (each 1 1/2 volts) capable of providing 2,200 amps, or a 1 1/2-hour workload. A 30-second delay is built into the UPS system.

Production facility—backup is capable of supporting one six-unit Goss Metro press with one folder at 28,000 impressions per hour; one stacker; one dispatch conveyor; and a limited amount of the loading dock conveyor.

Location of engine/generator: Downtown building—both engine/generator sets (one stacked above the other) are located outside of the main building in a steel structure; production facility—north end of the warehouse.

Available fuel supply and storage: Downtown facility—2,500 gallons underground; production facility—1,200 gallons stored under and above ground.

Power failure history: Numerous, especially from June through August when the St. Petersburg area experiences an electrical storm almost daily.

Comments: According to John Irvin, staff engineer, "We test all of our systems weekly. This year, our plant experienced a power failure for four to five hours, and our generator kicked in.

"We have also helped our local utility reduce its peak load a few times by using our generator in the downtown facility." □

The following is a partial list of manufacturers for uninterruptible power supply systems:

Exide Power Systems Division
2539 Timberlake Road
Raleigh, N.C. 27604

General Electric Co.
Small AC Motor Department
Schenectady, N.Y. 12345

International Power Machines Corp.
3328 Executive Blvd.
P.O. Box 724
Mesquite, Texas 75149

Lorain Products
1122 F Street
Lorain, Ohio 44052

Static Power Inc.
3800 Campus Dr.
Newport Beach, Calif. 92660

Teledyne INET
711 W. Knox Street
Gardena, Calif. 90248

Demand controller cuts utility bill at Anniston Star

Publisher Sanguinetti inspects controller which yielded $3,577 savings in first year

As energy prices continue to rise, newspapers everywhere are searching for ways to halt or reverse the trend. The Anniston (Ala.) Star is among those which have found a way to save on electricity by installing a device known as a "demand controller."

For a relatively modest investment of $5,300, including consultant's fee, the Star installed the system which is paying quick dividends by leveling off the plant's peak demands for which utilities charge a premium.

In the first 12 months after the demand controller was activated, the 31,000-circulation daily reduced electrical consumption by 11 percent, cut its peak demand by 26 percent and realized savings in its electrical bill of $3,577.

Thus, at the current rate of savings, the Star stands to recoup its investment in less than two years.

So what is this energy-saver that makes it all possible?

Simply put, a demand controller is a device which establishes an ideal level of energy consumption—and then causes certain, non-essential, power-hungry equipment to stop functioning temporarily if that ideal level is exceeded.

This is a boon to the consumer because an electric utility bases its charges in part on what is known as **billing demand.** The power company records the greatest number of kilowatts used in any 15-minute interval. This peak-demand rate of consumption serves as the basis for the consumer's bill. For instance, even if a company uses an average of 500 kilowatts during a day, but usage reaches 1,000 kilowatts during one 15-minute period, charges would be based on the 1,000-kilowatt reading. *A lower billing demand means lower costs.*

At the Star, billing demand dropped 15 percent in the first 12 months after its demand controller was activated in May 1978.

Also included in a typical, power-company, rate schedule is the **load-factor discount.** This discount is allowed when a customer's peak demands are reduced, and electrical usage is spread out more evenly over the month. For example, the start-up and operation of a large piece of equipment—in addition to the ongoing operation of other electrical devices—will result in a higher amount of electricity being used, creating a higher peak. Minimizing the electrical consumption of other nonessential equipment during such times would result in a more even flow of electricity. This even flow lowers the peak demand and improves the overall load factor, thus reducing costs. The Star has improved its load factor by about 16 percent.

Primary, secondary loads

Newspaper plants generally have two types of electrical loads: primary (or essential), and secondary (or non-essential).

Primary loads are non-interruptible and are critical to the production of a newspaper; they include such equipment as video display terminals, computers, photocomposition and camera equipment, platemaking machines and presses. These types of loads often require particularly large amounts of electricity and can cause power demands to fluctuate substantially. Secondary loads are interruptible and therefore controllable; some examples are electrical heating and cooling units, lighting, pumps and elevators.

In energy management, both primary and secondary loads are considered.

A demand controller is used for load leveling in which secondary loads are interrupted, rescheduled or deferred (often

referred to as "shed"), permitting primary loads to continue uninterrupted. The overall result is a lower and more economical level of electrical usage.

To determine which loads to shed, a newspaper first must take actual load readings during its daily operation, thus identifying what equipment is responsible for peak loads. Second, essential and non-essential loads must be identified.

Comfort in the environment should be considered, as well as the amount of time certain equipment can be recycled. (It is not recommended that any equipment be recycled for short periods of time, such as five minutes, as this may shorten life expectancy and increase maintenance costs.) Minimum and maximum load-shedding periods also must be established, as well as the time of day electrical consumption can be reduced and restored.

Once the controllable loads are identified and priorities established, a demand-control system can be chosen. ANPA/RI recommends, however, that an energy consultant be employed to determine the specific requirements of each individual newspaper before any system is chosen.

The Star's program

In the fall of 1975, Star President Phillip A. Sanguinetti became concerned over the newspaper's rising electrical bills.

The newspaper asked the Alabama Power Co. to send a specialist to the plant to conduct an energy-management survey—a service which the power company offers at no charge. Several possibilities for substantial savings of both demand and energy were identified, most notably the offset press.

Another power company specialist was called in (also without charge) to set up a recording test meter—a device to analyze the Star's daily and weekly load pattern over a one-month period in such a way as to determine how much power was being used by the equipment at a particular time.

The tests showed that the Star's peak demand was established during the relatively short period of time (about two hours a day) that the 175-horsepower, offset press was operated.

By shedding other power loads during press time, the Star found it could save approximately 40 to 60 kilowatts.

The all-electric heating and air-conditioning system for the 33,000-square-foot, single-story plant was singled out as a logical, non-critical load which could be shed in both summer and winter.

Alabama Power Co.'s suggestions to Star management included:

- installation of demand-control equipment to prevent the concurrent demand of the press with heating and air-conditioning equipment
- starting heating and air-conditioning equipment before lighting and other loads are turned on to avoid peak demands on start-up

Initial failure

Initially, the Star attempted to trim demand by manually cutting off air-conditioning equipment. This proved unsuccessful.

The newspaper's electricity costs continued to rise. A billing record for January 1977 showed that both demand and kilowatt-hour consumption were higher than for the same period a year earlier.

Alabama Power Co. representatives strongly suggested that the Star retain an energy-management consultant for advice on installing automated, demand-control equipment. The newspaper subsequently contracted with Energy Management Consultants Inc. of Birmingham, Ala.

After an investigation and a review of reports and charts supplied by the power company, the consultants recommended installation of an energy-management system known as a "Square D Watchdog." Mayer Electric Co. of Birmingham supplied one Square D 8865 Type EM-8 demand controller with 8865 Type CV-13 converter unit; an 8865 BX 1 NEMA 1 enclosure; and an 8855 DC 270 split-core current transformer, at a cost of about $2,650. Ford Air Conditioning, an Anniston company, installed the equipment and made the connections to the heating and air-conditioning system for about $1,465; the fee of Energy Management Consultants was $1,200, for a total outlay of about $5,300.

Eight systems controlled

The Star's microprocessor-based Watchdog system enables the scheduling of eight different heating and air-conditioning systems to operate only when a particular part of the plant is occupied. This has had a minimal effect on building-comfort conditions. A thermometer in-

Glossary

Kilowatt (kw)—1,000 watts.

Kilowatt-hour (kwh)—common unit of electric power consumption that is the total energy developed by a power of one kilowatt acting for one hour.

Billing demand—the maximum kilowatt requirements over a designated interval.

Electromechanical—mechanical device or operation that is activated or regulated by electricity.

Load factor—rating for the effectiveness with which energy is used.

Peak demand—the greatest amount of kilowatts used during a specified 15, 30, or 60-minute interval.

Input—Load information is put into the demand controller through the same metering device used by the utility companies for billing. A watt-hour meter tells the controller how many kilowatt hours are used, and when a certain number accumulates, a pulse is generated. At the end of each interval (based on either 15, 30 or 60 minutes), the watt meter emits an end-of-interval pulse. This tells the demand controller that a new interval will begin.

Logic—This is the method used by the automatic demand controller to measure consumed energy and to shed secondary loads. The input data are compared to the company's predetermined ideal rate. When usage indicates that present demand will be exceeded, signals automatically are activated to shed a load. Loads are restored when a new interval is started.

Output—This function provides the control. Relays, contactors or motor starters are activated to shed or restore loads. It is possible for loads to be set as the last to be shed and the first to be restored, or the first shed and the last restored, etc. □

dicates that the maximum temperature increase during periods of reduced load has been about four degrees Fahrenheit (on extremely hot days).

Heating and air-conditioning loads are shed on a priority basis. Shut-off periods are in accordance with pre-programmed schedules for maximum lengths of time a unit can be off; once a load is shed, there is also a minimum off-period to prevent possible equipment damage due to short cycling.

The system can compensate automatically for seasonal variations in demand requirement. The unit also has an alarm which signals plant personnel whenever an additional load needs to be shed in order to prevent an abnormal demand. The system receives its input from a customer-owned current transformer and does not require metering information from a utility company. In the event of a power outage, the Watchdog system's battery backup ensures that all data are retained. □

The following is a partial list of manufacturers of demand controllers:

Barber-Coleman Co.
Energy Management Group
1300 Rock St.
Rockford, Ill. 61101
(815) 968-6833

Chesterfield Products Inc.
511 Victor St.
Saddle Brook, N.J. 07662
(201) 845-6886

Pacific Technology Inc.
235 Airport Way
P.O. Box 149
Renton, Wash. 98055
(206) 623-9080

Power Unity Electronics
8150 Miramar Road
San Diego, Calif. 92126
(714) 566-3893

Sangamo Western Electric Co.
P.O. Box 48400
Atlanta, Ga. 30362
(404) 449-9006

Square D. Co.
P.O. Box 472
Milwaukee, Wis. 53201
(414) 332-2000

Newfoundland levies ad tax

By Margaret Genovese
presstime staff writer

The editor-in-chief of The Daily News in St. John's, Newfoundland, emerged from a behind-locked-doors press briefing carrying an advance text of the provincial government's budget statement. He had some news for his publisher.

But it wasn't until later that the full impact of what amounted to a brief reference in the next morning's budget story became evident.

"It really took a few days to sink in," Daily News Publisher W. R. Callahan said about the government's blitzkrieg move, which has resulted in the imposition of a 4-percent sales tax on all forms of media advertising in the province.

The tax, announced with few details in the newly-elected government's budget message of July 19, was passed by the Newfoundland House of Assembly four weeks later despite opposition from a business-media coalition.

Still-stunned representatives of the business community and the media are now pondering their next move, very likely a court challenge.

The tax—made retroactive to the day after the budget was announced—is being imposed on advertising in newspapers and magazines and on television, cablevision, radio and billboards. Specifically exempt are advertisements in publications of charitable or non-profit organizations, those placed in out-of-province publications and those costing less than $20. A one-year exemption also was granted for advertising contracts entered into before July 20.

Newfoundland thus becomes the second Canadian province to tax broadcast advertising—Quebec imposed a 2-percent broadcast tax two years ago—but the first to levy an all-media tax.

Critics charge that the tax threatens the free exchange of information in Newfoundland and sets a bad precedent for the rest of Canada. Higher consumer prices, increased unemployment and decreased consumer product demand also have been mentioned as possible adverse consequences.

But publisher Callahan, who has emerged as the newspaper spokesman in the business-media group, says he does not believe it will spread to the mainland provinces because of the presence there of major newspapers and broadcasters and heightened awareness of the difficulties in implementing the tax.

Others are not so sure, however.

The possibility that other provinces will follow the Newfoundland example "is a grave concern," Rolf James, project manager for the Association of Canadian Advertisers, says.

John E. Foy, general manager of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association, believes the tax "conceivably could spread, based on how much money it raises." The Newfoundland government estimates revenue of $750,000 to $1.2 million annually.

In the United States, the latest attempt to impose a sales tax on advertising was rejected earlier this year by the South Dakota legislature. □

'79 newspaper-ad projections increased

Despite an economy that is not exactly booming, the Newspaper Advertising Bureau has increased its newspaper-advertising revenue predictions for 1979.

The $14.04 billion projection, up $180 million from earlier figures, is based on strong newspaper-advertising performance during the first seven months of the year, when national advertising was ahead of 1978 figures by 15.1 percent, classified by 17.3 percent and retail by 9.1 percent.

NAB President Jack Kauffman attributes the vigor in the national category in part to the growth of Newsplan, a newspaper business-wide program offering discounts to national advertisers who agree to use the equivalent of six or more full newspaper pages during a year. More than 870 newspapers representing nearly 75 percent of total U.S. daily circulation are participating; 777 of them did not have discount programs prior to Newsplan. □

Offset newsprint consumption up by 3.6%, ANPA study shows

U.S. daily newspapers printed by offset used 2,017,671 short tons of newsprint in 1978, 3.6 percent more than a year earlier, according to a new survey by ANPA.

The state-by-state survey of 1,283 offset dailies shows that Minnesota had the largest percentage increase in newsprint consumption between 1977 (10,763 tons) and 1978 (95,672 tons), 788.9 percent.

Next highest was Michigan (659.9 percent), followed by Connecticut (245.4 percent), New York (87.6), Idaho (85.6) and Ohio (82.6).

Michigan tonnage increase

Michigan had the biggest increase in actual tonnage consumed, 101,277 short tons more than in 1977.

Consumption and percentage changes vary from year-to-year as conversions to offset take place. Conversions by larger newspapers can cause sizeable changes in consumption and percentage-change figures. Last year, the number of offset dailies increased by 23.

The newsprint consumption survey covered all U.S. general-circulation daily newspapers printed by offset. It also included foreign-language, college and financial daily newspapers that are ANPA members.

The offset newspapers accounted for 18.6 percent of estimated, 1978 consumption of 10,872,000 short tons by all newsprint users, including commercial printing firms, free-distribution publications, comic sections and the government.

Results of a similar survey of letterpress newspapers will be published in November's **presstime**. □

State-by-state list of newsprint consumption by U.S. offset daily newspaper (short tons)

	1978	1977	% Change
Alabama	23,331	22,944	1.7
Alaska	9,568	9,193(R)	4.1
Arizona	26,082	24,023	8.6
Arkansas	15,734	14,808	6.3
California	170,661	150,870(R)	13.1
Colorado	14,920	13,034	14.4
Connecticut	86,825	25,136	245.4
Delaware	1,737	1,656	4.9
Florida	185,147	131,903	40.4
Georgia	33,200	34,299	-3.2
Hawaii	1,149	1,189	-3.4
Idaho	11,227	6,048	85.6
Illinois	68,842	44,760	53.8
Indiana	29,940	30,722	-2.6
Iowa	25,943	25,786(R)	0.6
Kansas	20,921	18,134	15.4
Kentucky	17,603	15,289(R)	15.1
Louisiana	6,939	6,253	11.0
Maine	3,875	4,044(R)	-4.2
Maryland	12,330	9,745	26.5
Massachusetts	46,270	40,887	13.2
Michigan	116,625	15,348	659.9
Minnesota	95,672	10,763	788.9
Mississippi	14,600	13,181	10.8
Missouri	96,741	97,626	-0.9
Montana	11,783	10,377	13.6
Nebraska	9,896	10,175	-2.7
Nevada	16,297	14,005	16.4
New Hamoshire	3,839	3,516	9.2
New Jersey	63,910	55,055(R)	16.1
New Mexico	7,566	6,415	17.9
New York	121,849	64,967(R)	87.6
North Carolina	44,008	39,905	10.3
North Dakota	6,508	6,228	4.5
Ohio	81,771	44,774(R)	82.6
Oklahoma	21,766	24,282	-10.4
Oregon	88,393	84,504	4.6
Pennsylvania	82,787	74,913	-10.5
Rhode Island	1,529	1,291	18.4
South Carolina	23,828	13,737	73.5
South Dakota	9,083	8,229	10.4
Tennessee	56,152	57,087	-1.6
Texas	77,107	67,542	14.2
Utah	3,192	2,826	13.0
Vermont	7,537	7,193(R)	4.8
Virginia	25,696	19,755	30.1
Washington	39,625	35,711(R)	11.0
West Virginia	23,194	18,598	24.7
Wisconsin	48,346	41,928	15.3
Wyoming	6,127	5,036	21.7
Total	2,017,671	1,485,690(R)	3.6
Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Bahamas, Netherland Antilles and Bermuda	42,098	23,321	80.5

(R) Revised

International Paper cuts last quarter newsprint delivery

International Paper Sales Co. of Montreal has notified newsprint customers that because of a series of mechanical problems and power failures at its mills, it is cutting 1979 shipments uniformly by about 7 percent on an *annual* basis—and that the reduction will be accomplished during the *last quarter* of this year.

In a telephone survey of about a dozen member newspapers, ANPA was advised that the cuts over the three months will range from 8 to 36 percent. They will occur in a period traditionally marked by heavy Thanksgiving and Christmas advertising.

International Paper is the second largest newsprint manufacturer in North America. □

Chicago Sun-Times' newsprint savings plan increases inventories

The Chicago Sun-Times is adhering to a newsprint conservation program adopted after inventories fell from a preferred 30-day to a three-day level.

Among the measures:

- the newspaper's 2,300 employees now must pay for previously complimentary copies
- promotional advertising has been reduced by 50 percent
- banners in the classified-advertising section have been scrapped
- the number of tear sheets given to advertisers has been cut by about 70 percent.

Charles Fegert, executive vice president of advertising and circulation, says that by conserving and drawing on other sources of newsprint, the Sun-Times has been able to boost inventories to a 17-day level. He predicts that the conservation program will result in a savings of 300 tons of newsprint annually. □

newsprint

Newsprint consumption in tons (July)
(ANPA's 525 newspaper sample and estimated other)

	1979 (Short Tons)	1979 (Metric Tons)	1978 (Short Tons)	1978 (Metric Tons)	% Change
June (525) [1]	613,714	556,752	585,894	531,514	+4.7
June (estimated other)	297,286(r)	269,248(r)	293,106(r)	265,486(r)	+1.4
Total	911,000(r)	826,000(r)	879,000(r)	797,000(r)	+3.6
Six months (525) [1]	3,624,879	3,288,435	3,504,943	3,179,631	+3.4
Six months (estimated other)	1,902,121(r)	1,725,565(r)	1,829,057(r)	1,659,369(r)	+4.0
Total	5,527,000(r)	5,014,000(r)	5,334,000(r)	4,839,000(r)	+3.6
July (525) [1]	571,862	518,785	560,456	508,437	+2.0
July (estimated other)	271,138(p)	246,215(p)	287,544(r)	260,563(r)	-5.7
Total	843,000(p)	765,000(p)	848,000(r)	769,000(r)	-0.6
Seven months (525) [1]	4,196,741	3,807,220	4,065,399	3,688,068	+3.2
Seven months (estimated other)	2,173,259(p)	1,971,780(p)	2,116,601(r)	1,919,932(r)	+2.7
Total	6,370,000(p)	5,779,000(p)	6,182,000(r)	5,608,000(r)	+3.0

U.S. publishers' stocks in tons (July)
(525 newspapers)

	1979 (Short Tons)	1979 (Metric Tons)	1978 (Short Tons)	1978 (Metric Tons)
On hand first of month	542,644	492,278	738,467	669,926
Received during month	592,329	537,352	585,823	531,450
Used during month	571,862	518,785	560,456	508,437
Sold during month	3,971	3,602	2,956	2,682
On hand end of month	559,140	507,243	760,878	690,257
In transit end of month	177,271	160,818	137,613	124,840

Production

	Canada (Short Tons)	Canada (Metric Tons)	U.S.A. (Short Tons)	U.S.A. (Metric Tons)	North America (Short Tons)	North America (Metric Tons)
July 1979	790,878	717,473	335,931	304,752	1,126,809	1,022,225
July 1978	838,255	760,452	248,495(r)	225,431(r)	1,086,750(r)	985,883(r)
Increase or decrease	-47,377	-42,979	+87,436	+79,321	+40,059	+36,342
	-5.7%	-5.7%	+35.2%	+35.2%	+3.7%	+3.7%
Seven months 1979	5,567,116	5,050,404	2,318,449	2,103,262	7,885,565	7,153,666
Seven months 1978	5,726,037	5,194,575	2,220,537(r)	2,014,438(r)	7,946,574(r)	7,009,013(r)
Increase or decrease	-158,921	-144,171	+97,912	+88,824	-61,009	-55,347
	-2.8%	-2.8%	+4.4%	+4.4%	-0.8%	-0.8%

Shipments

From Canadian mills	U.S.A. (Short Tons)	U.S.A. (Metric Tons)	Canada (Short Tons)	Canada (Metric Tons)	Export (Short Tons)	Export (Metric Tons)	Total (Short Tons)	Total (Metric Tons)
July 1979	574,565	521,237	75,336	68,344	140,158	127,149	790,059	716,730
July 1978	591,326	536,442	77,067	69,914	164,211	148,970	832,604	755,326
Seven months 1979	4,048,622	3,672,849	594,703	539,506	905,024	821,024	5,548,349	5,033,379
Seven months 1978	4,156,855	3,771,036	581,936	527,924	976,342	885,723	5,715,133	5,184,683
From U.S. mills								
July 1979	332,039	301,221	----	----	4,709	4,272	336,748	305,493
July 1978	241,602(r)	219,178(r)	----	----	3,852	3,494	245,454(r)	222,672(r)
Seven months 1979	2,270,164	2,059,459	----	----	47,658	43,233	2,317,822	2,102,692
Seven months 1978	2,160,348(r)	1,959,835(r)	----	----	61,016	55,352	2,221,364(r)	2,015,187(r)
From North American mills								
July 1979	906,604	822,458	75,336	68,344	144,867	131,421	1,126,807	1,022,223
July 1978	832,928(r)	755,620(r)	77,067	69,914	168,063	152,464	1,078,058(r)	977,998(r)
Seven months 1979	6,318,786	5,732,308	594,703	539,506	952,682	864,257	7,866,171	7,136,071
Seven months 1978	6,317,203(r)	5,730,871(r)	581,936	527,924	1,037,358	941,075	7,936,497(r)	7,199,870(r)

[1] 525 newspapers reporting to ANPA

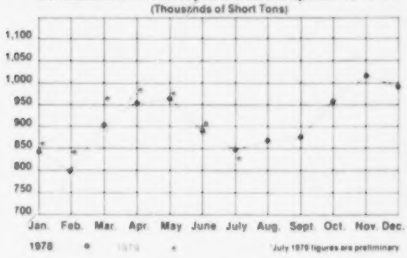
[2] "Days' Supply" represents average stocks on hand and in transit calculated on consumption of 525 ANPA-reporting newspapers during current month.

(r) revised

(p) preliminary

Estimated U.S. Newsprint Consumption 1978-79'

(Thousands of Short Tons)



Stocks

U.S. publishers' stocks	(Short Tons)	(Metric Tons)	(Days' Supply On Hand[2])	(Days' Supply In Transit[2])
July 1979	736,411	668,061	30	10
July 1978	898,491	815,098	42	8
Canadian mill stocks				
July 1979	222,054	201,444	--	--
July 1978	293,033	265,835	--	--
U.S. mill stocks				
July 1979	22,931	20,803	--	--
July 1978	33,359	30,263	--	--

Newsprint Notes

As of late September, the **Pulp, Paper and Woodworkers of Canada** were still striking over local issues in their dispute with the British Columbia forest products industry.

The union said it is satisfied with the main wage package accepted earlier by the International Woodworkers of America and the Canadian Paperworkers Union. But officials said the rank-and-file will not return to work until the local issues are resolved.

• • •

Publishers Paper Co.'s mill at Newberg, Ore., recently produced its first rolls of newsprint from recycled newspapers.

The mill is now de-inking and pulping 70 tons per day, and when all phases of the project are complete, capacity will expand to 200 tons a day.

At that time, waste newspapers will be sought from the Salt Lake City and San Francisco-Oakland areas to supplement the local supply. □

ANPA news

Insurance dividends sent to ANPA-member papers

ANPA-member newspapers insured through MarketDyne International of Philadelphia, a sales agent for the Insurance Company of North America, have received a 14.6 percent dividend for the policy year July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978.

Dividends were sent to ANPA-member newspapers in Alaska, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin.

MarketDyne predicts 1978-1979 policy year dividends will be in the 15-20 percent range. The company offers comprehensive programs in property and liability insurance to newspaper publishing companies.

For enrollment information contact Harry W. Edwards, manager, ANPA Membership Services Department.

Jim Ralph joins staff of Credit Bureau Inc.

James Ralph, previously credit manager of The Montreal Star, has joined ANPA Credit Bureau Inc. as vice-president. He will handle day-to-day operations of the media credit management and collection firm, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of ANPA.

While with the Star, Ralph organized and installed an in-house collection agency, streamlined credit operations and helped the newspaper maintain a lower-than-average bad debt ratio.

From 1975 to 1978, he served as chairman of the Credit Committee of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association.

ANPA Veep Don McVay retires

ANPA Senior Vice President Donald R. McVay retired Oct. 1 after nearly 26 years of service to the Association.

McVay, 65, is a native of Oklahoma and a graduate of the University of Oklahoma's School of Journalism. He worked in the advertising departments of several Oklahoma newspapers before joining the FBI as a special agent during World War II. After the war, he began his first stint with ANPA as assistant to the chairman of the then Labor Relations Committee in Chicago.

Nearly 11 years later, in 1956, he left ANPA to become general manager of the Council of Printing Industries in Toronto. In 1958 he became executive secretary of the Publishers Association of New York City.

He returned to ANPA in 1964 as assistant general manager and later was named executive vice president. He was named senior vice president in 1975, supervising the Association's Training Services Department and its Labor and Personnel Relations Department. Among his special projects were development and administration of the ANPA-International Newspaper Promotion Association Marketing and Strategic Planning seminars and of the ANPA Conference for Young Newspaper Men and Women. He was active also in the Newspaper Association Managers organization.

Donald R. McVay

McVay and his wife Lois will reside in Whispering Pines, N.C.

Seminar notes

The **ANPA Labor Negotiators Seminar** will take place Nov. 4-6 at the Kona Kai Club in San Diego.

Jointly sponsored with the Western Newspaper Industrial Relations Bureau and the Pacific Northwest Newspaper Association, the seminar is designed to acquaint newcomers with the techniques and legal requirements of labor negotiations. Veterans will be able to update their knowledge of the impact of technological change, legislative action and judicial and regulatory decisions affecting industrial relations.

For additional information, contact ANPA's Labor and Personnel Relations Department at The Newspaper Center.

• • •

There are still some vacancies for the **ANPA Key Executive Seminar** Oct. 28-31 at the Drake Hotel, Chicago.

Designed for the executive who sets the management climate at his or her newspaper, the seminar will provide an excellent opportunity for publishers and other top newspaper executives to polish their management skills. It will be conducted in cooperation with the Human Resources Center of the University of Chicago.

Attendance is limited to 32. Registration fee is $500. For further information, contact Robert L. Burke, manager/training services, at The Newspaper Center.

New members:

Newspapers elected to ANPA membership:

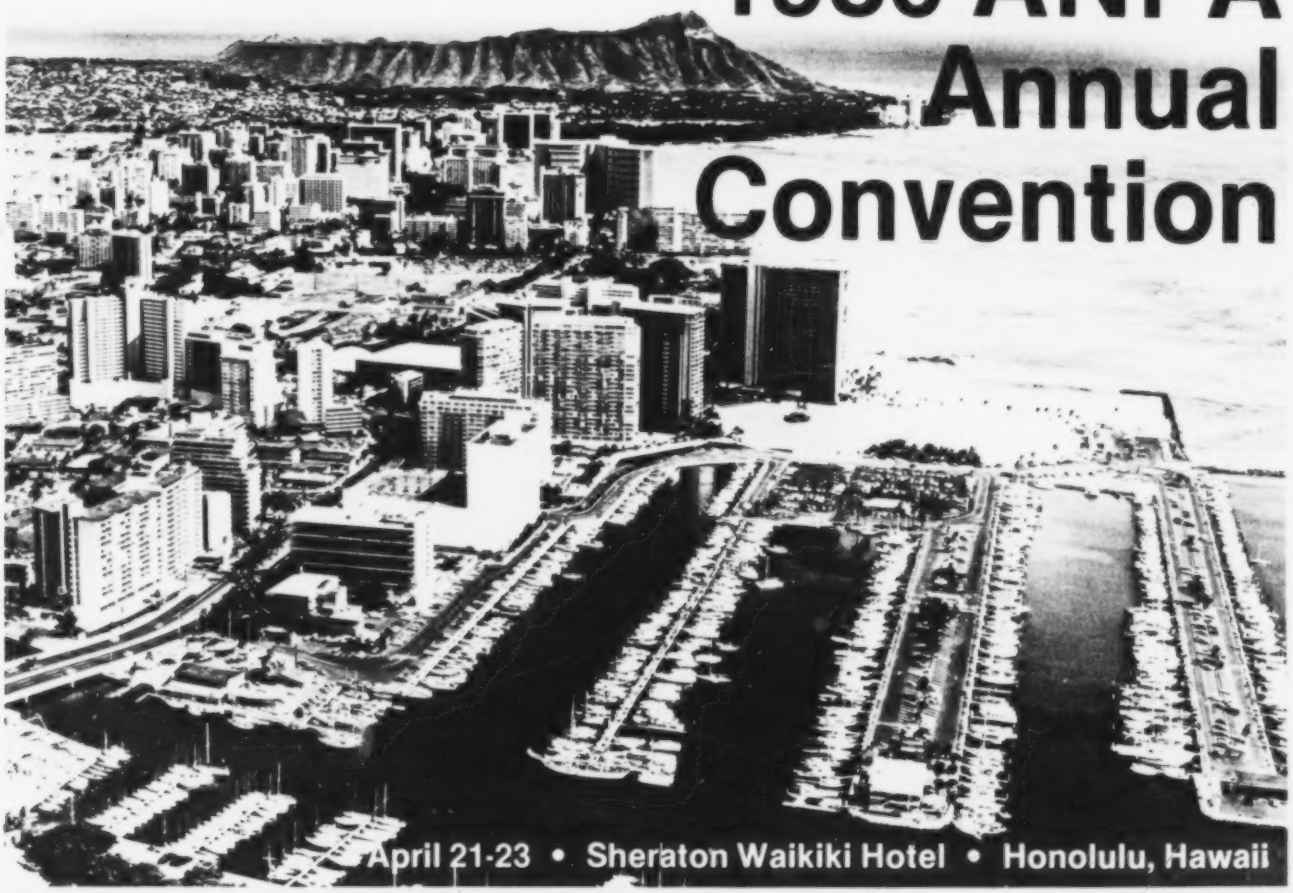
Three newspapers owned by Fournier Newspapers of Kent, Wash. (John L. Fournier Jr., publisher):

- Daily Globe News, Auburn, Wash., circulation 7,980
- Daily News-Journal, Kent, Wash., circulation 11,187
- Daily Record-Chronicle, Renton, Wash., circulation 11,797

Brown County Democrat, Nashville, Ind., circulation 3,008 (Bruce Gregory Temple, publisher)

It's not too early to start your planning!

1980 ANPA Annual Convention



- Make your plans **now** to attend the 94th ANPA Convention in Hawaii.

  This will be the first convention ANPA has held outside the continental United States. Don't miss it.

- In coordination with the Associated Press, United Press International and others, ANPA is developing a program which will be of interest to all—focusing on worldwide issues and featuring world personalities. Highlighted will be the vital issues of our time: the economy, energy, politics and the press.

- Enjoy the beauty of Hawaii. Take advantage of post-convention tours to the Neighbor Islands, the South Pacific and the Orient.

- Group Travel Unlimited Inc. of Washington, D.C., has been designated the official travel agency for the convention. It will arrange for all your travel, your hotel requirements and also for your post-convention tours. You will soon be receiving a brochure containing details on convention registration, travel, housing and post-convention tours. Look for it. Complete and return the reservation form included in the brochure to the travel agency at your earliest opportunity. If you do not receive the brochure, write to ANPA at The Newspaper Center, Attn.: Convention Planning.

speeches

Len H. Small

Robert G. Marbut

Stanton R. Cook

Jon G. Udell

Single copies of the following speeches are available from the ANPA Public Affairs Department:

- **Law Enforcement and the Press.** Len H. Small, vice chairman, ANPA, and president and publisher, The Daily Journal, Kankakee, Ill. FBI National Academy Association, Rochester, Minn., Aug. 9.
- **Newspapers' Challenge in the 1980's.** Robert G. Marbut, ANPA director and president and chief executive officer, Harte-Hanks Communications Inc. International Newspaper Advertising Executives' 123rd Sales Conference, Kansas City, July 23.
- **Cars, Concepts and Communications.** Gar Laux, executive vice president, sales and marketing, Chrysler Corp., Detroit. INAE Conference, July 23.
- **Keynote Address by Stanton R. Cook,** ANPA director and chairman and publisher, Chicago Tribune. Florida Press Association, Fort Lauderdale, June 1.
- **Testimony of Jerry W. Friedheim,** executive vice president and general manager, ANPA. Subcommittee on International Organizations of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Hearings on international developments affecting the free press. Washington, July 19.
- **Keynote Address by William D. Rinehart,** vice president/technical, ANPA. Western Newspaper Production Conference, Anaheim, Calif., Sept. 21.
- **Newspaper Internships in Education for Journalism: The Historical Perspective.** John De Mott, associate professor of communication, Department of Journalism, Temple University. Association for Education in Journalism Convention, Houston, Aug. 5.
- **Newspapers and Group Ownership: A Short Status Report.** John A. Kaufman, Department of Communications, California State University. AEJ Convention, Aug. 7.
- **Newspaper Readership and Journalism Education.** C. A. McKnight, project director, American Society of Newspaper Editors. AEJ Convention, Aug. 7.
- **Closed Courtrooms: Newest Challenges to a Free Press.** James D. Spaniolo, general counsel, The Miami Herald. AEJ Convention, Aug. 6.
- **Privacy from the Perspective of the Press.** Richard M. Schmidt Jr., general counsel, ASNE. American Bar Association Convention, Dallas, Aug. 12.
- **The Citizens and the Courts.** Floyd Abrams, attorney, Cahill, Gordon & Reindel, New York. ABA Convention, Aug. 13.
- **The Daily Newspaper—Where it Stands Today.** Jon G. Udell, Irwin Maier professor of business, University of Wisconsin. International Circulation Managers Association, Phoenix, June 18.
- **Marketers as Futurists.** Joel R. Evans, chairperson of management and marketing, and Barry Berman, associate dean, School of Business, Hofstra University. (Or see April 1979 Business Tomorrow, a publication of the World Future Society, 4916 St. Elmo Ave., Washington, D.C. 20014.)

ANPA calendar

October

ANPA/RI Camera Techniques Seminar
ANPA Research Institute, Easton, Pa., Oct. 1-5

ANPA/RI Direct Offset Press and Plate Seminar
ANPA Research Institute, Easton, Pa., Oct. 1-5

ANPA/International Circulation Managers Association/Institute of Newspaper Controllers and Finance Officers, Circulation Computer Systems Symposium
Loews Anatole Hotel, Dallas, Oct. 2-3

ANPA Special Press Design Committee meeting
Hyatt Regency Houston, Houston, Oct. 15-16

ANPA/RI Techniques for Systems Planning Seminar
ANPA Research Institute, Easton, Pa., Oct. 16-18

ANPA Newspaper in Education Instructor-Training Seminar
Airlie House, Warrenton, Va., Oct. 16-19

ANPA Telecommunications Committee meeting
Hyatt Regency Washington, Washington, Oct. 17-18

ANPA Technical Coordinating Committee meeting
Hyatt Regency Washington, Washington, Oct. 18

ANPA Postal Committee meeting
Orlando Hyatt House, Orlando, Fla., Oct. 19

ANPA Conference for Young Newspaper Men and Women
Drake Oakbrook Hotel, Oak Brook, Ill., Oct. 21-24

ANPA Newspaper in Education Committee meeting
Boca Raton Hotel and Club, Boca Raton, Fla., Oct. 22-23

ANPA Key Executive Seminar
Drake Hotel, Chicago, Oct. 28-31

ANPA/International Newspaper Promotion Association Strategic Planning Seminar
Dodgertown Conference Center, Vero Beach, Fla., Oct. 28-31

ANPA/RI Understanding Electronic Editing Seminar
ANPA Research Institute, Easton, Pa., Oct. 29-Nov. 2

November

ANPA News Research Committee meeting
Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, Washington, Nov. 2

ANPA/Newspaper Personnel Relations Association Personnel Workshop
Drake Hotel, Chicago, Nov. 4-7

ANPA Labor Negotiators Seminar
Kona Kai Club, San Diego, Nov. 5-7

ANPA/RI Offset Press and Plate Seminar
ANPA Research Institute, Easton, Pa., Nov. 5-9

ANPA Executive Committee meeting
Boca Raton Hotel and Club, Boca Raton, Fla., Nov. 12

ANPA/RI Direct Screen Color Separation Seminar
ANPA Research Institute, Easton, Pa., Nov. 26-30

ANPA Circulation Committee meeting
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Nov. 29

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